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IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Adjournment of the Kansas Convention.

Universal Corruption in the Model Territory.

REPUBLICAN CUNNING AND DEMOCRATIC RAGE.

A New and Shameful Story of American Politics.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOTTE, K. T., Sunday, July 31, 1859.

If my early habits had not settled me in such a sense of the proprieties of life, that I knew Sunday without the almanac just as well as the famous Scotch dog in the story, who always trotted to the kirk at 10 A. M. every seven days, I should be sure to-day of the sacred nature of the morning by the extraordinary scene now passing in front of the hotel. The Democratic minority, and a portion of the Republican majority, of the late Constitutional Convention, (it died in convulsions on Friday night,) are at this moment Sabbatically drunk within thirty rods of your correspondent, who, albeit disposed to mind his own and your business, and also fortified with a volcanic repeating pistol of respectable size, and a conscience decently void of offence, is forced to admit that he prefers the shady side of Park-place to this cradle of Western freedom.

I arrived here just in time to be indoctrinated into the mysteries of swindling that determined the final result of the Convention. If there has ever been anything in our political history more disgraceful to us as a people than the proceedings of this Convention, I should be sorry to know anything about it. The old issues of Slavery and Freedom, about which we used to hear so much "tall shrieking," have quite died out. Border Ruffianism is at a discount—Border Ruffians being "played out" and the price of town lots absorbing the whole attention of the Spartan mind in Kansas.

The Republican papers at the East will probably be at great pains to persuade you all that the "admired disorder" in which the Convention broke up was all the work of the "devilish" Democrats, and that the issue really made was that of sustaining the Administration or rejecting its proposals. All this is an error, not to use stronger terms. I have no proclivities for the Democracy, as you know; but I don't think they are any more nearly as black as they are usually painted, than is the author of lies himself. Here at Wyandotte they have been contending simply for the location of the State Capital, with an eye to corner lots on the future fine Avenues. The Republicans have been doing the same thing precisely; and they have carried their point. Topeka, known through all the word, (thanks to Mr. T. H. GLADSTONE,) as the Marathon or Thermopylæ of Kansas Greeks of freedom, has been selected; and any martyr who has grass thereabouts may hope to make hay immediately. On the Slavery question, the whole *principle* has been conceded by the Anti-Slavery majority, who have refused negroes the right to vote.

This restriction was carried mainly by the votes of northern origin on the Republican side; the Southern Republicans, of whom there are not a few sprinkled through the Convention, taking a less emphatic view of negro nosology. Both parties lavish charges of corruption on each other, and, I fear, with equal justice. They have swelled the State Legislature to most inordinate dimensions for the sake of conciliating certain prominent men in the different sections of the State, who are anxious to get into power at once. The general feeling is, that Congress will admit the State immediately, although the Democrats held off in a body, and refused to sign the Constitution. With a man like Mr. BUCHANAN in the Presidential Chair this is a more important feature of the case, I think, than the Republicans here are willing, in their present exultant condition, to own. But we shall see. Meanwhile, if there are any of your readers who still cherish the delusion that Kansas is a community of self-sacrificing heroes like the Puritans, let them prepare for astonishment in the progress of events, at the hands of yours, faithfully, V. D.

Close of the Constitutional Convention—The Concluding Proceedings—A Disturbance—Secession of Democratic Members.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

WYANDOTTE, K. T., Saturday, July 30, 1859.

The fourth Constitutional Convention of Kansas closed in trouble. For the past week the Democratic members of the Convention have done nothing but fillibuster. Their speeches emulate old Border Ruffian braggadocia. Whenever one of their number could come across a Republican of the non-combatant stripe, or an anti-duelist, they made haste to throw the gauntlet in his teeth, and use all the insults that are supposed to induce the duel. The President, with all his coolness—and he is frigid enough to make ice-creams—could not keep them in order. At last, they seceded altogether, and refused to sign the Constitution.

Ever since the Democrats found that they could not buy up enough Republicans to annex Nebraska and carry out the rest of their schemes, they have been bent on taking ground against the Constitution, and to that end have sought to interfere with the regular business, and break up the Convention in a row. They have acted as rowdyish and disgracefully as possible, in hopes of involving the Constitution in a share of the disgrace, and thereby entailing defeat on it.

Of course you have heard of the "Investigating Committees," the Committees on "fraud" and perjury. These were purely fillibuster movements. When they demanded them the Republicans voted to let them have them.

Capital location in a new State or Territory ought to be considered a crime to be expiated by "capital" punishment. You remember how the first bogus Missouri Legislature of Kansas got up the Lecompton town speculation, made a paper town, owned it and created it the capital. Then there was "Minneola," another irregular proceeding of a more regular Legislature. The Kansas Democrat, although he ignores some parts of Kansas history, remembers others. They got it into their heads that the chance of making something out of the location of a capital is more than mortal man, Republican or Democrat, could resist.

When the result of the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention was known, the Democrats found that, in spite of all their efforts, fraud and scheming, they were in a minority. I believe they would then have bolted and refused to go into Convention; but, after a little caucusing between them and Gov. MEDARY, they finally concluded that they could get everything their own way. It is now evident that their plan of operations embraced several features. In the first place they were to spring the "nigger" on the Republicans, and demand the yeas and nays. They were to pretend to urge everything that had a plausible face that they knew to be impracticable. In fact, one great object was to make political capital for their party. Their next point was to secure the annexation of part of Nebraska, believing that doing so would make Kansas a Democratic State. They also desired the heavy apportionment that has hitherto been given to the river counties to be continued. They expected to gain these last two measures by trading the Democratic vote on the temporary location of the Capital. The Republicans were divided between Lawrence and Topeka, and a few for Atchison. The Democratic vote therefore could locate it.

But the Democrats failed in trading their votes for Nebraska annexation, or any political measure. As they had gone in the market and declared their votes on the capital for sale, it was to be expected that interested parties would offer them a "consideration" for them. The Republicans would not, and *dared not* if they would, sell their votes for any Democratic measures. They proved themselves to be pretty honest for a parliamentary body. It seems, however, that the sixteen Democrats have been offered "corner lots" for their votes. They swear so. I think it is likely. I think it is also likely that they *got them.* When the capital was temporarily located at Topeka—practical Topeka—the vote in this Wyandotte Convention was twelve Republicans and fifteen Democrats—one Democrat absent, sick. Now they did not get Nebraska annexation for it. They swear and kick up at the apportionment even. *What did they get?* Everybody knows that it is rather *odd* for the Democracy of Kansas to locate the State Capital at Topeka. Lecompton never got a vote. Leavenworth or Tecumseh never got a vote from them. Not even a complimentary one. It was patent on its face, even to a blind man, that "shares" and "corner lots" must have been at the bottom of it. The Democrats no doubt felt so. They must have a bleaching operation. An Investigating Committee was as good a way of fillibustering as any. Perhaps they thought even of making capital. If Lawrence men or interests tried to buy the Democracy, as the latter say they did, it is clearly evident that they *must have refused* such offers. Perhaps the offers were more shabby. At all events, Democratic members get up on the floor in awful sanctimonious horror, and declare that Lawrence Republicans try to "corrupt them—incorruptible Democrats." A Democratic Mr. HUBBARD swears that an indiscreet and parsimonious Mr. WM. HUTCHINSON, "a member on the floor," offered him a lot in Lawrence for his vote. Why was it not *two* lots, THREE lots, aye FOUR lots. It was disgraceful to suppose that a lot could buy a patriotic Democrat. A Committee of Investigation is demanded. It is had. Mr. HUBBARD swears that HUTCHINSON aforesaid offered him a lot. HUTCHINSON swears he did not. Other Democrats swear that "they were thus approached" by Lawrence men outside of the Convention. Oh, pure, pure Kansas Democracy, that could resist such seductive blandishments. Then comes act second. The Republican members swear, many of them, that they were offered the Democratic vote on the location of the capital, if the Republicans would vote to annex Nebraska. This evidence is much more full, explicit and concise than the other. Amongst other evidence, Mr. JAMES BLOOD, of Lawrence, said that it was intimated to him by CHAS. ROBINSON, (the ex-Free-State Governor, seems to be a "mejum") that Gov. MEDARY would guarantee the Democratic vote for the capital at Lawrence, for the vote of the Douglas delegation (seven in number) to annex Nebraska. If this trade had been consummated Nebraska would have been annexed. Besides other witnesses, no less than the President of the Convention swears that he is approached by the Administration creatures with the offer of $400 cash, and a section of land, for his vote and influence in the Nebraska scheme. Only think of their impertinence, to suppose that the presiding chief of the Republican Convention could be bought for a trifle of $500 and 640 acres of land.

All this evidence rather got the Democrats. The only point they made was a point of veracity between Mr. HUTCHINSON and Mr. HUBBARD, and here, on this hand, was proof positive that the Governor of the Territory, the other agents of the Administration, and the "Democracy" had tried to corrupt the Convention, wholesale, on a political speculation. All sensible Democrats were then willing to drop the matter, and to expedite business it was dropped. But the Democrats continued to fillibuster. To move for Committees of investigation. They had consulted, and seeing their plans defeated, determined to break up the Convention in a row, and refused to sign the Constitution. Towards its close, therefore, the Kansas Democracy approximated as near as possible to downright blackguardism. On Thursday they tried to get up a grand row. There is a Democrat from Leavenworth with a great red beard and a bald head, named McDOWELL. This fellow, who is Democracy intensified, made a motion to take up the "Investigating Committee" business again. (This is the fortieth time, perhaps, that it was sought to be dragged up.) Mr. S. O. THATCHER, the Republican leader, rose and expressed his disapprobation of these renewed efforts to disturb the business of the Convention. Even if the charges preferred against Mr. HUTCHINSON were true, they were no more base than those proven against some of the Democratic members on this floor. He thought it was high time it was dropped.

Mr. STINSON, Democrat, got up and replied bitterly, but still he had a little of the gentleman left.

Mr. MAC—the red-bearded man—laboring under no such embarrassment, got up and began. If you ever saw a bully bruiser in a church, or a Bowery rowdy broke loose at camp meeting, you can imagine the show. Mr. MAC well knew that Mr. THATCHER was an anti-duelist in principle, a member of the Congregational Church, and a respectable man, consequently that he could say his say with impunity. With an inimitable and dauntless heroism, therefore, he dispersed any amount of Billingsgate, winding up with "liar!" scoundrel! coward!" What a scene! The President was beating a rat-tat-too with his gavel. He had vainly been trying to silence the *gentleman* from the moment he began. He would not stop. He was bent on a grand row. The President is cool. The President is accomplished. The President is determined. But all these virtues were pearls before the Democratic swine. The *gentleman* went on. The Republican members sprang to their feet to sustain the Chair. The Democrats sprang to their feet to sustain their champion, and shouted "go on! go it!" encouragingly. The President called on the gallant Sergeant-at-Arms to keep order. Little WARREN is a gallant "56-er;" wears the title "Major," wrung from border ruffian wars. But they have robbed sergeant-at-arms of their battle-axes and maces. Oh, if Major WARREN only had the old halberd or battle axe that used to dignify parliamentary sergeants, he could have smitten the Amalekites, "hip and thigh." True, he is a little man, but ALEXANDER, JULIUS CÆSAR, NAPOLEON, the President of the Convention, and all great men, are little. Order was restored; the sedate President, no doubt, rapped it out of the desk covered with green merino. The Democracy, and their champion with the beard, subsided. They had got a row. They had got a "record," and he of the red beard had vindicated his claim to the title *gentleman.*

I cannot dilate on the Constitution now. It is a pretty good Constitution, and I will give you the particulars in my next. The democracy are in arms against it. They are death on all Constitutions—they are "expensive"—they are "fanatical;" in fact, they are anti-Democratic. KAW.

Statement of the Rescuers of Dr. Doy.

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom.

We, ten citizens of the Territory of Kansas, engaged in the deliverance of one of our fellow-citizens from a Missouri dungeon where he was unjustly held, and learning that certain parties have given false reports of our action, do set forth the facts, simply as a vindication of our conduct. Dr. DOY was, to our knowledge, forcibly abducted by a band of lawless men, Missourians and others, from our soil. Held in violation of all law and legal precedent, and learning that this high-handed violence was likely to result in a cruel and humiliating imprisonment of our fellow-citizen; believing that every citizen of Kansas was injured and insulted in the person of Dr. DOY, and having no other remedy from the authorities whose duty it was to protect us, resolved to deliver him by the only means left us, and have executed our purpose as follows:

Having waited until the expiration of the time in which we were told a legal remedy might be had, and anticipating Dr. DOY's immediate removal to the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, we at once proceeded to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was confined. Desirous of securing his relief without bloodshed if possible, we took such precaution as would most easily effect our purpose. On Saturday night last, in a storm of wind and rain, we proceeded through the streets of the city of St. Joseph to the jail. We had previously ascertained the nature of the jail. That besides the outer doors and a room to pass through, and a flight of stairs, there was a heavy double door, part of iron, and a double-grated gate of heavy iron bars. We determined to proceed by strategy rather than violence. Only ten minutes before we arrived at the jail, the night watch was there, and aroused the jailer with a report that he thought he had seen some one around the jail. He had just left before we arrived. Part of our number was stationed so that they could not be seen from the doors or windows. Three of the number, one of them with his hands seemingly manacled, was guarded by two others holding him as a prisoner. It had been so dark as the party came through the street, that we had to keep close together to keep from losing each other. Once a cry of Police! police! was heard, occasioned by some row down towards the docks, and policemen passed the party on their way towards it, but our party went on. Having been stationed as mentioned above, we knocked. The jailer came to the upper window, and asked our names and our business. He could see there were but three persons. We told him that we were from the neighborhood of Savannah (Missouri), that we had a horse-thief in charge. That we had chased him within a mile of Savannah, and had just captured him outside of St. Joseph. He asked a few more questions, and came down and unlocked the door. We entered, leading in the prisoner, bound between two of our number. We had to proceed through an apartment—thence into a passage. Here the jailer stopped and asked a few more questions, in order to satisfy himself. He seemed anxious to know that there were sufficient reasons for the imprisonment of the alleged horse-thief. We then proceeded up stairs. Meanwhile, a young man, who was in the building, came from below, and proceeded to the inner door. At the same time, other three of our party entered, and stood in the room below, now dark. The young man, coming back, ran against one of those persons, and asked who he was. He was told that it was more of the same party.

Meanwhile, the party at the head of the stairs, and the jailer, had gone into the upper room, where his wife was, and had got the keys. A large dog lay in front of the jail-door. The jailer opened the heavy door, and then unlocked the grate and swung it back. The supposed horse-thief was told to go in by the jailer. This he demurred at doing, alleging that he did not desire to go in with "niggers."

"There are no niggers there. We won't put you with niggers," said the jailer.

"Is that Abolitionist, DOY, here?" asked one of the party.

"Dr. DOY, you mean," said the jailer.

"That's what we're after. In the name of an outraged community, we demand his release," said another of the party.

The jailer turned, astonished, to the first speaker, as if to demand the meaning of this, when that person said to him:

"It's a mere *ruse,* Mr. BROWN; we have got you."

The jailer then attempted to close the door, when the speaker drew his revolver, and planting it at his breast, said: "That door can't be shut. We came here to release our friend, and have the power to do it."

Seeing himself powerless he then yielded, and Mr. DOY was taken from the prison. The other prisoners desired to escape; one of them got his coat and tried to get out of the door. He was compelled to go back. The jailer begged that they at least would not let the other prisoners escape. Dr. DOY went down stairs to the other party. Then the other three followed down. Before leaving, one of the party told the jailer that we were determined to make the matter safe, that the jail would be guarded, and that if he or any other ventured to leave it that night, or raise an alarm, it would be at the peril of their lives.

Our party then left the jail. The clouds drifted over a little just about the moment of the occurrence, and showed the streets more plainly. Many of the houses and business places were still lighted and open. Our party marched in solid form to the river, two of them bearing up Mr. DOY, who was unwell and weak from his confinement. On our way to the river two of the city night guards, with their lanterns, came up behind the party, and followed us to the river. We had previously found a couple of boats, and had watched them during the afternoon and evening, so as to know that they would be ready for our purpose. We embarked, the policemen, with their lanterns, standing back a little distance and watching the proceedings. We rowed to the Kansas shore, and, having reached it, started for our homes, and to take Dr. DOY to his home.

We were followed all the first day by parties that we supposed to be our enemies, but they did not address our party.

Having thus succeeded, happily and peacefully, in rescuing our fellow-citizen, we respectfully submit these facts, and remain satisfied with the share we have had in the transaction. **

KANSAS, Monday, July 25, 1859.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Treaty Returned to Mr. McLane—Probable Success of the Negotiations—Condition of Gen. Davis—Indian Affairs in California, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

Mr. McLANE's private secretary left here yesterday for Pensacola, from which port he sails in the steamer *Brooklyn* for Vera Cruz. He takes back Mr. McLANE's project for a treaty, with the partial approbation only of Mr. BUCHANAN, but with the confident belief on the part of the Washington Cabinet that the negotiation will be favorably concluded.

Mr. BUCHANAN says he is determined to be liberal with Mexico, and will insist upon nothing which cannot be reasonably granted by the Juarez Government.

Gen. DAVIS is reported much better to-day.

The Interior Department has requested J. ROSS BROWNE, Esq., special agent of the Treasury Department in California, to assist the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Mr. McDUFFIE, in his duties with a view to putting the Indian service in the State upon a healthy footing if possible.

It is said that the Hon. THOS. J. HENLY, late Superintendent, objects to Mr. BROWNE's interference, as it was upon BROWNE's exposé of fraud that HENLY was removed. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

The Indian Bureau has been officially informed that the Indians of New-Mexico show strong indications of hostility. One of the United States Deputy Surveyors had been forced to abandon his survey by a band of marauding Apaches.

Gen. WHEAT denies, through the New-Orleans *Picayune,* the widely-published statement that he has been invited by President JUAREZ to take a column of Americans to aid the Liberal cause.

A letter received here from Arizona says that the last Overland Mail made the extraordinary time of thirteen days from St. Louis to Tucson.

Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Opposition net gain in eight Counties, partially heard from, is 1,300 on the vote of 1857.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 5.

In sixteen Counties, NETHERLAND's net gain is about 2 300.

Messrs. QUARLES and HATTON, Opposition, are elected to Congress in the Eighth and Fifth Districts; and Messrs. AVERY, Democrat; ETHERIDGE, Opposition, and BRABSON, Opposition, are probably chosen in the Tenth, Ninth and Third Districts. The two latter are Opposition gains.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 4.

In this city, BRANCH, Democrat, for Congress, (Fourth District,) gains largely, and partial returns from other places indicate his election by a heavy majority.

In five precincts of the First District, SHAW, Democrat, is only 39 ahead, and the result is doubtful.

PETERSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 5.

In the Fourth Congressional District, BRANCH, Democrat, is certainly elected.

Complete returns from three counties in the First Congressional District, show a gain of 26 for SMITH, Opposition, over SHAW, Democrat, as compared with the vote of 1857, when SHAW was elected.

No returns from the other Congressional Districts have been received.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 5.

The returns indicate the election of MOORE to Congress in the Ninth District, and ADAMS in the Sixth District—both are the Opposition candidates The vote is close and doubtful.

Texas Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Orizaba* has arrived here with Galveston dates of the 3d inst. Gen. SAM. HOUSTON was ahead in the race for the Governorship as far as heard from.

The New Mexican Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 5.

The new Mexican Mail, of the 17th ult., has reached Independence. The publication of the *Gazette* had been suspended. Mr. GALLEGOS had been nominated as the Opposition Delegate to Congress.

No Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Board of Health officially announce that there is no yellow fever here.

Locomotive Explosion.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 5.

A locomotive on the South Carolina Railroad exploded yesterday, killing five hands; there was no train attached to it.

The Bark Saragossa.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 5.

The bark *Saragossa,* loading for Philadelphia, was burning in the hold all last night, but will probably be saved.

Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 5.

The Cincinnati and Memphis packet *Kate May* struck a snag last night, eighteen miles below this city, and sank in six feet of water. Her freight is badly damaged. The boat may possibly be raised. She was valued at $15,000, and is fully insured.

The Brig Judge Blaney Got Off.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

The brig *Judge Blaney* was got off Presque Isle last night with the assistance of the steamer *Spray,* and taken into New-Bedford, after staving in forty hogsheads of molasses. She does not leak.

Later from Yucatan, &c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

The *Courier* has a special dispatch from New-Orleans saying that the latest advices received from Yucatan state that the war of races had ceased there, and that peace was restored.

The ship *Granada* had cleared from New-Orleans for New-York, with $30,090 in specie.

The bark *Braziliero* touched off this port to-day, and was ordered to New-York.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Friday, Aug. 5—8:30 P. M.

At the last advices from Further Point ther were no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian,* now due with Liverpool dates of the 27th ult. The line is interrupted this evening below Quebec by a heavy thunder-storm.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

Lieut. ISAAC N. BROWN has been ordered to the Navy-Yard in Boston, and Lieut. WEAVER to the Navy-Yard in Philadelphia; Lieut. ENGLISH was ordered to the steamer *Wyoming, vice* AULIC, detached Lieutenants READ, DUVALL, and EGGLESTON, have been ordered to the steamer *Wyandott.*

The Kansas Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, August 4.

The Express from Denver City arrived at Leavenworth on the 2d inst., with $600 in gold on consignment. The passengers also had a considerable amount in their hands. The accounts from the mines continue favorable.

Schooner Harriet Gardner Struck by Lightning.

NEWPORT, Friday, August 5.

The schooner *Harriet Gardner,* BRIGHTMAN, from Fall River for New-York, was struck by lightning in this harbor, this afternoon. The lightning passed down from the top of the mast to the gabb, ten feet above the deck; it then glanced off and passed over the stern, without doing other damage. No person was injured. The schooner has returned to Fall River with her mast ruined.

Later from California.

OVER A MILLION AND A HALF ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 5.

The steamship *Habano* is below, from Minititian, 2nd, with San Francisco dates of July 20th.

The steamships *Golden Age* and *Uncle Sam* brought down $1,900,000 in treasure, and 700 passengers.

Arrived at San Francisco ships *Storm Cloud* and *Dictator* from New-York, *Belvidere* from Boston, *Forest Monarch* from Sidney, *Jacques Cœur* from Bordeaux.

The news is unimportant.

Business was dull, and prices declining.

Kansas Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 5.

The Republican Convention at Lawrence, K. T., on the 3d inst., nominated MARCUS J. PARROTT for Delegate to Congress.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Important Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

The Troy *Daily Times,* of yesterday, says:

The name of the ninth person killed was EASTON. It is not known to what part of the country he belonged.

There have been no more deaths from the accident. The wounded are comfortable, and most of them will be out again in a week or two. It is believed that all will recover.

The jury impanneled at Schaghticoke, by Coroner MADDEN, in the case of CHARLES PLYMPTON, one of the victims of the disaster, returned the following verdict:

"That the said CHARLES PLYMPTON came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Tomhannock Creek, while engaged on a regular train of said railroad as mail agent; and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, the Jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured."

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday says:

"One of the juries summoned in this case, was in session for an hour or two yesterday morning, and examined two more witnesses, one an architect, and the other Bridge-Master of the Road:

BENJ. F. SMITH, architect, of this city, was sworn, and testified that he had yesterday examined the fallen structure, and found the timbers very rotten, and his opinion was that the accident was caused by the rottenness of the bridge and the train crossing it at too great speed.

James Cooley, sworn—Am a carpenter; my duties are to see that the bridges and tresslework are kept in order; *have examined the bridge many times this Summer; examined it about three weeks since; found the ends of the lower cords somewhat decayed and rotten;* where they rested on the wall the upper cords are supported by knees; they did not rest on the stonework; *I reported to the Superintendent that we must have a new bridge there right away;* he told me to get the timber and go at it; I went off the same day and ordered the timber, and we got it on the ground, framed it and had it all ready to put up; we had got two new sticks in for the lower cords, preparatory to raising the bridge; *we were at work the day the accident happened; we had not removed any timbers of the old bridge,* except the small ones, which added nothing to its support; trains had passed over the bridge four or five times that day; it did not seem to settle any; the braces we took out did not support the bridge; they were to prevent swaying from side to side: we put an extra brace in before we took the other out; the bridge was sixty-five feet span; was there when the noon freight train passed over; it was a heavy train of nearly 30 cars; the bridge did not settle more than usual; it always settled a little; after this a gravel train and a wood train, both loaded, passed over, also the 4:40 train from this city; saw nothing wrong about the bridge then; thought there was no imminent danger; about 20 minutes before the accident a gravel train came down, and I stopped it and came down in it; saw nothing wrong up to that time; am a brother to the conductor, have been employed on the road about five years; *I had reported the bridge as unsafe before; reported it the 1st of May;* it is my business to do the work of repairing bridges; about a year ago last May we put in some new braces and angle blocks; the old braces were rotten at the foot; the bridge gave way about 12 feet from the Schaghticoke end, in my opinion; *saw a piece of the lower chord after accident; it was all rotten in the inside;* the upper chords are supported by posts; the upper chords were not as bad as the lower chords; I agree with Mr. Smith that *the accident was caused by the rottenness of the bridge;* think the freight train that passed at noon went too fast; think it was going at the rate of at least thirty miles an hour; a gravel train stopped on the bridge in the morning and unloaded some articles. Engineers are instructed to run over all bridges and tressle work at the rate of four miles per hour—no faster. I know that it is known to the Superintendent that trains do run at greater speed over bridges; I told him myself; he said that there was a great deal of work that wanted to be done, but he did not know where he was going to get the money to do it with; this was about the 1st of last May; did not think this bridge was as bad as some others; the accident occurred about six o'clock; my brother changed off with Mr. Gardiner that day; think if the train had been going at the rate of four miles per hour, the accident would not have occurred—still it might; it racks a bridge more to pass over it at a high rate of speed than at a slow rate; think the bridge would not have broken had it been sound, had trains run over it any speed.

Mr. White was there Saturday night and looked at it. He said, "Why Cooley this is not a bad bridge." It never settled over two inches before; was working under the bridge that day, when trains passed over; supposed the bridge sound, except the ends of the chords when they settled on the wall: spoke to Mr. Wilkins, another carpenter, about using the timbers in some other place; the bridge has been in use about six or seven years; it has never been rebuilt; new wall plates had been put in last Monday, preparatory to receiving the new bridge; new braces were put in at the ends of the bridge, about a year ago; they supported the upper chord. JAMES COOLEY.

The *Argus* adds: "Our citizens generally are dissatisfied with the verdict of Coroner MADDEN's jury. They feel that it is too general—that some particular persons connected with the road are wholly to blame for this terrible disaster, and that it was the duty of the jury to point them out. The investigation of Coroner MADDEN was conducted in a manner altogether too general, and conclusions were arrived at too suddenly, in view of the importance of the duty involving upon him and his jury. He should have persisted and ferreted out every detail, that the responsibility, based upon irrefutable facts, might be placed where it belongs, to rest there, with all its crushing weight, forever.

It is true that he was hampered in the discharge of his duty by the unwarrantable interference of an Albany Coroner, but this should not have deterred him. The duty devolving upon him was too important, too grave, to fail, because of such stupidity, if it deserves no harsher terms.

Let all of the employes of the road, who have been accustomed to ride over this portion of it, be examined; draw out their opinion as to its management; find out how many months back it is since they first began to entertain fears that such an accident would occur; how long ago it is since they first experienced anxiety for their lives whenever approaching the Tomhannock; inquire of them as to the condition of other portions of the road, and whether they are not in constant dread of a similar catastrophe; inspect the tressle work this side of the Tomhannock, over which trains are daily passing, and which rest on stilts.

Summon the villagers of Schaghticoke and ask of them how long it is since they first anticipated an accident at this point, and why, whenever coming to the city, they went far out of their way in order to take the Troy railroad, and why it was that they invariably advised their friends to pursue the same course. Let the track be inspected, that the jury may know how ragged and insecure it is. Investigate thoroughly as to all these, and many more equally important points, and you will have abundant material, Mr. Coroner, for something more than a general verdict.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 5.

The Albany Coroner's jury in the Schaghticoke Bridge slaughter case returned a verdict, this afternoon, that the timbers of the bridge were rotten, unsafe, and known to be so, and that the Superintendent and Directors should be held responsible.

Indian Wars.

THE CREEKS AND CHEROKEES IN OPEN HOSTILITY.

The last Overland Mail brought copies of the Fort Smith *Times* of the 21st, from which we extract the following:

"A friend, writing from Micco, informs us that great excitement prevails at this time in the Creek nation, in consequence of some threats being made by the Cherokees, to have revenge of the Creeks for some one or two of their (the Cherokees) people having been murdered lately by some of the Creeks, and no satisfaction having been offered in the way of bringing the offending parties to justice; and, in consequence, as the Cherokees say, of no effort having been made to arrest and bring to trial the parties supposed to be guilty.

At the time of writing, our informant says that some 400 of the Creeks are armed, equipped and painted, ready for battle, near the house of OPOTHLEHOLO, near Deep Fork, in their own territory, awaiting the movements of the Cherokees. We trust that ere this notice will have appeared in print, this difficulty will be fully settled, and the good feeling heretofore existing between the Creeks and Cherokees again restored. It would be a matter of no small importance, were these two nations to get their horns locked at this time, for each contains a vast number of fighting men, and the greatest evil would result to themselves. We hope that in our next we will be able to announce to the world that peace again reigns triumphant over the land of our red brethren west of us, and we do think that they would, every one of them, hope with us—for if we guess right they, or most of them, have already felt the direful consequence of war and fighting.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THE SPRINGFIELD SESSION.

INTERESTING METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

RECENT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

Abstracts of Papers by Professors Dawson, Henry, Hitchcock and Others.

FESTIVITIES, NOTABILITIES, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

The general meeting of half an hour's continuance this morning was marked by nothing of general interest. Dissolving into Sections, the whole morning in the Physical room was given to Prof. HENRY's paper on "Meteorology,"—in the Natural History room discussion took a wider range.

Prof. HENRY's paper was not read—it was rather a lecture, illustrated by maps, diagrams and colored sketches. The Professor disclaimed any new theory, but pretended simply to show what laws govern the winds, the formation of storms, and the manufacture of hail, rain and snow—so far as accurate observation has discovered what those laws are. Preliminarily, he entered into detailed descriptions of the perfect method of taking observations at the Smithsonian Institute. Then, rehearsing the theories that had prevailed concerning the laws of storms, he pointed out what seemed to have been verified and what had not stood the test. Credit to ESPY, REDFIELD, LOOMIS and HARE was awarded,—to the latter not so much for what he had done as for the vigorous and unsparing criticism with which he had assailed and put to route false theories and unjustifiable assumption. The room where the Professor delivered his lecture was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the weather was extremely sultry, for all which the attention was unflagging, and the audience unthinned. I make no effort to reproduce the chain of argument, nor to represent his apt illustrations; for without the diagrams, an intelligible report of them would be much longer than your crowded columns would permit. At the close of the lecture, Judge BUTLER, of Connecticut, created a sensation. He began by announcing that Prof. HENRY's hypotheses were not to be granted, his theories were untenable, and his facts all outside the reach of truth. And so it generally was, he said, with purely scientific men; they picked up isolated facts at random—they adopted each other's theories without proper examination; they knew all of them a great deal less than they thought they did. He attended, upon special invitation, the meeting of the Association at Albany, prepared to share in its discussions, and enjoy them. But he found it no place there for him. He found it not a Scientific but a Mutual Admiration Society. He was ready to give $50 to any man who would prove certain assertions that the reader of this paper had made as if they were undoubted facts. The theory of HALLER was one that all our meteorologists had adopted without investigation,—and whoever believed in that was incurably affected with error. About this time Capt. E. B. HUNT, who occupied the Chair, reined in the Judge, who was disposed, he thought, to run wide of the mark he aimed at. The Judge took it kindly, came closer up to the mark, and went on as savagely as before. Prof. LOOMIS, in reply to one point, said the theory of Dr. HENRY's paper was essentially and decidedly an American one,—and great credit was reflected on American science by the skill and ability with which it was brought forward and demonstrated as the true one. Dr. HENRY told a story of a man who went into Court and was amazed to see how crazed were, all the judges and how fearfully insane the jury, and never awoke to the explanation of the phenomenon until in the leisure of an Insane Retreat. It loomed upon him that it was his own brain that was bewildered, while judges and jury were in good, sound and wholesome condition. The passage afforded a good deal of amusement, and the good-humored way that it all passed off gratified the parties interested as well as the audience.

Meanwhile, in the Natural History Section, matters of much interest were on.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN BRITISH AMERICA.

Prof. J. W. DAWSON, of Montreal, read first a paper containing an elaborate account of his recent discoveries in the Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of British America. The Devonian series of rocks underlie the Carboniferous, and consequently the fossil remains of plants in the Devonian rocks are of a simpler form and structure than the corresponding fossils in the carboniferous series. The principal plant found in the Devonian Series is a fucoid, whose distinguishing characteristic is that both its branches and roots are spread out in a regular series of bifurcations. This is one of the earliest forms of vegetable life of which geology gives us any knowledge, and hence is of much scientific interest. It is probable that other and different forms will yet be discovered in these secondary rocks, as they are exposed over a vast extent of this country, and but little attention has as yet been directed to them as they have heretofore been supposed to be almost barren in fossils. There is yet to be done for them in this country what HUGH MILLER did for the same series in Scotland. Some specimens from Maine induce the belief that the secondary rocks of that State contain a most interesting Devonian Flora.

In ascending from the Devonian to the coal measures we meet with a great change in the character of the vegetation. He would assume that no one in the Association doubted the vegetable origin of the coal, and that it grew near the localities where the great deposits are found. The microscope reveals its cellular structure, and he would add that macerating the specimens in nitric acid previous to this examination was of service. The perfect condition in which foliage and other delicate tracery is found in coal, precludes the theory of transportation to any extent previous to fossilization. The microscope shows a part of the vegetation to have been allied to the cone-bearing trees of the present time. There are two large forms of vegetable structure continually occurring which were formerly supposed to be different plants, and received the names of *Sigillaria* and *Stigmaria,* but more recent discoveries show the Stigmaria to be the roots of Silligaria. The tree was an exozen of low type, with a central pith, and a very thick outer bark. The bark is often represented by two layers of bituminous coal, the one upon the other, the central portion or wood of the tree having entirely disappeared by decay previous to fossilization. But the great body of the coal seems to be made up of ferns and plants of aquatic habits. He believed that the whole had originally been a mass of swamp vegetation. In fact the stratum of clay or shell which generally underlies the coal, frequently shows marks of the roots of the plants which formed the first of the series which resulted in the coal deposit. As to the mineral matter that forms the mass of the ashes left after the combustion of coal, most of it is contained mechanically in the mass, and was probably introduced by infiltration.

HOW THE EARTH'S SURFACE HAS BEEN RASPED.

Prof. HITCHCOCK read a paper upon the amount of rock that had been denuded from the surface of the earth, in Vermont. A very satisfactory proof of the existence of currents of water was said to be found in "pot-holes" in solid rock. The specified cases at various elevations above existing streams where these excavations existed and therefore showed that the whole valley had been worn out beneath the pot-holes. In New-Fane, they were found, 300 feet above the valley. In North Wardsboro, 600 feet above West Wing, and in West Wardsboro upon the dividing ridge, between two vallies, 1,200 feet above the valley, and nearly 2,000 feet above the ocean. In fact, these pot-holes may indicate the course of large rivers upon this Continent in former periods when the configuration of the Continent was much different than it is at present.

Another proof of erosion was stated to be found in the varied inclinations of strata. If the same kind of rock was found in the places dipping in opposite directions, like the roof a house, it was reasonable to infer that they were formerly connected together, and by prolonging upon the paper, the inclinations and distances of these strata, the amount of rock that had been worn away could be measured exactly. Sections now show where this measurement might be made, and it was stated that in some cases it might be clearly seen that at least four miles in thickness of rock had been removed by erosion.

Another and new proof of the amount of erosion was suggested by the position of lofty peaks of protrusive granites, &c. Mount Ascutney, in Vermont, was instanced as an example of granite extending more than two thousand feet above all adjacent rocks. When the granite was melted it must have been sustained in its place by other rocks that were sedimentary and not igneous; otherwise the melted granite would have flowed over the surrounding rocks. Hence, at this locality as much as 2,000 feet of mica must have been eroded, leaving the granite mountain now towering far above the adjacent ledges.

The importance of this new method of erosion was admitted by the Association, and its general correctness believed.

ON INDIAN CORN.

The next paper was an attempt by Dr. GIBBONS of the North Carolina Mint, to prove that *Zea Mays*—our Yankee Indian Corn—was indigenous in Asia and Africa, as well as in America. The undertaking was a pretty serious one, and considering the result of all analagous attempts heretofore, not full of promise as to its success. When Dr. GIBBONS concluded, Prof. GRAY pretty plainly indicated that in his opinion there had been a decided failure to prove the proposition, and very briefly gave his reasons. Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM thought the failure not quite so obvious as the distinguished botanist from Cambridge seemed to think, and described the two kinds of corn he had seen growing in Egypt apparently indigenous. Prof. GRAY admitted all that Mr. FOLSOM suggested except as to the maize being native there—about which he was positive to the contrary. Dr. GIBBONS defended his paper with spirit; Dr. GRAY, with a clean cut, divided between the joints of its marrow, and made a handsome demonstration of the little in it that he did not deem absurd. Prof. WHITNEY of Yale, was very happy to believe that the unpatriotic attempt to rob our country of the glory of originating this delicious esculent has failed again. Tobacco was about the only vegetable production which men over very wide districts of country enjoy—of which all consented to leave to America the paternity. Dr. GIBBONS was not lacking in patriotism, but if God planted corn in Africa, he thought a very good patriot would be forgiven for saying so and establishing the fact.

THE LEPIDOPTERA.

Another brief paper was read this morning—a very brief but very agreeable one. It was simply the preface to a systematic reference catalogue of all the described North American Lepidoptera, which has been prepared for publication among the Smithsonian contributions, by Prof. JOHN G. MORRIS, of Baltimore. Mr. MORRIS has the largest collection of the Lepidoptera (butterflies and their larvæ) in the States, Mr. LECONTE's only excepted. With infinite zeal and great industry he has pushed his researches into this beautiful but little investigated department of Natural History, and this catalogue I have the highest authority for saying will be one of the most creditable of additions to the science. SHAFFER has carefully revised it, and it is thought that there is very little to be added to it to make it perfect. It describes 1,600 species of our own, very many of which are peculiarly and exclusively our own.

At 1 P. M. the Association took an adjournment to 4 o'clock. By the way, I am very sorry that the abstract of Prof. PIERCE's extraordinary paper on the tail of Donati's Comet was crowded out of the TIMES on Thursday morning. The paper was not one which made very easy reading, but it will make a greater sensation at home and abroad than any other that will be read here.

The Ladies' "Entertainment," on Thursday evening, was one of the pleasantest affairs that the Association has enjoyed for years. There is not a better room for such a thing in the States than the great hall in which it took place. The music was delicious, and every one present seemed to enjoy the reunion exceedingly. There were four Governors among the lions,—Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts; Gov. MORGAN, of New-York; Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut; and—they say, but I cannot affirm it of my own knowledge—Gov. HOPPIN, of Rhode Island.

In passing, among the most attentive listeners to the papers in the Geological Section to-day, was the distinguished Governor of Massachusetts. As he occasionally makes use of his tablets, and as he is not, as I can learn, a correspondent of the Press in disguise, the presumption is that he was merely jotting down for future use hints gathered from the strange doctrines of these historians of Pre-Adamic New-England, which will reappear in the shape of startling illustrations in some of his future orations.

But to return to the soiree. The ladies of Springfield have every reason to congratulate themselves on the perfect success of their welcome to the Scientific Association. The taste of the floral decorations and the magnificent display upon the tables, where the last guest was no less daintily and variously served than the first, were themes of unbounded admiration.

Do your readers understand how these meetings are managed? Every morning there is a "general meeting," over which Prof. ALEXANDER presides, when some necessary little business is transacted. Then they divide into two "sections." Over the Natural History Section Prof. HITCHCOCK presides, or places some one in the chair for the day. Over the Physical Section the younger SILLIMAN presides, or selects a Chairman. Yesterday his substitute was Prof. GILLESPIE, of Union College, to-day Capt. HUNT, of the Navy. When the accumulation of papers is too great for disposal during the appointed hours, each of these Sections break into two—and while I now write, four several meetings are at the same time in progress. To-night Prof. CASWELL delivers the annual Presidential Address—the abstract of which I shall not have room for in this letter.

Among the papers read at the evening session were the following:

On the Secular Perturbations of Four of the Asteroids. By SIMON NEWCOMB.

On the Alleged Occurrence of Sand in Maple Sugar. By E. N. HORSFORD.

On the Source of Carbonate of Lime in Organic Structures occurring in Sea water. By E. N. HORSFORD.

Complete Semicircle of the Zodiacal Light. By GEO. JONES. GLAUCUS.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters—Seizure of Apparatus.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 30.

Deputy United States Marshal E. W. MOORE, of this District, returned to this city yesterday, having in custody two prisoners, arrested on a charge of counterfeiting American coin, and also about seven hundred and fifty bogus dollar pieces, a quantity of base metal, with a large assortment of dies, stamps, a press and a full collection of counterfeiting utensils. The arrests were made at the village of Lexington, in Sanilac county, on the shore of Lake Huron.

For a year or more back, bogus coin, representing both gold and silver money, of various denominations, has been put in circulation, both in this city and along the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, the source from which it emanated having baffled the most diligent efforts of the officers to discover. The United States Marshal at last became possessed of certain information tending to implicate the two men above arrested, and Deputy Marshal MOORE was detailed to ferret the matter out and arrest the parties. That officer left this city on Thursday last, and proceeded with an assistant direct to Lexington, arriving there about 6 o'clock on Friday morning, when, with the aid of Sheriff PIERCE, of that County, and his deputies, he at once commenced laying his plans for a descent upon the suspected parties. The officers desired to procure the metal and implements of the parties, as well as to arrest them, and in order to accomplish this, it was necessary to secure the prisoners when they were away from home, so that their premises could be searched before an attempt at secretion could be made, or any property that could be used as evidence against the men could be moved away. After waiting until about 11 o'clock, during which time the movements of the men were closely watched, the officers sallied out and made five arrests, including men of different ranks in society, upon all of whom suspicion rested. These were placed in the custody of the Sheriff, while the Deputy-Marshal and his assistant hastened to search their residences. At the residence of ORLOW MAYBEE, one of the arrested parties, they found a quantity of quarter-dollar pieces, in various stages of perfection, together with plaster moulds for casting the same, and a quantity of metal for the manufacture of both gold and silver coin. Part of this property was concealed in the ashes in a stove, some was hidden among a lot of books, other in a stove-pipe and in other places. In a barn on the same premises was found a set of steel dies for manufacturing twenty-shilling and dollar gold pieces, both of the old and new style, quarter-dollar, dime and half dime pieces. These dies were of the most perfect manufacture, and as finished workmanship as can be made. A press for stamping coin, with all the appurtenances for putting it into use, was also found in the barn. This was in pieces, and concealed in a bag hidden under the hay.

At the residence of GIDEON D. BULLIN, another of the men that were under arrest, were found about five hundred single dollar pieces, of both the new and the old stamp. These were perfectly finished, of so slight a difference in weight from the genuine coin as to be imperceptible unless weighed, of good color, and with the ringing sound of good metal. So exactly calculated to deceive were these pieces, that, when some of them were taken into a bank, as a test, for exchange, the teller was proceeding to make the change, when he was informed of their nature. They fitted precisely in the coin gauges in the office of the United States depository, and could only be distinguished by careful weighing. There were also found on the same premises something more than two hundred pieces of the same stamp, that lacked the finishing process. This was put up in buckskin bags and hidden in a child's dress. There was nothing else found on the premises. The coin fitted the stamps that had been found on MAYBEE's premises, and had evidently been made from them.

On the premises of the other men arrested there was nothing found to fasten suspicion upon them, and they were discharged, the officers being satisfied that they had secured the guilty ones, and broken up the gang. The two prisoners were securely ironed, and with the officers at once started for this city. They arrived on the *Dart* yesterday, and were immediately confined in jail.

The plaster moulds that were found at the premises of MAYBEE were of various kinds, there being one of the new Canadian twenty-cent pieces of very fine finish, though no coin was found that had been made from it. It had evidently been made as a sample, and, had the party been unmolested a little longer, would undoubtedly have been put into use as extensively as the others probably have been.

The source of the large amount of bogus coin that has been from time to time set afloat in this city, and in various places along the lakes, has probably now been discovered and broken up.

NEW BOOKS.

KNITTING-WORK, A WEB OF MANY TEXTURES. Wrought by Ruth Partington, (B. P. Shillaber.) Boston: Brown, Taggart & Chase, 1859.

Mrs. Partington owes her immortality to Sydney Smith, the witty canon of St. Paul's, but the old lady has been made a naturalized American by Mr. B. P. Shillaber, who has compelled her to do service as the utterer of his quaint fancies for the past four or five years. But the Mrs. Partington of our American author bears a nearer resemblance to *Mrs. Malaprop* than to the sturdy old dame who attempted to sweep back the Atlantic with her mop. All the various Partingtonian paragraphs which have appeared in certain Boston papers, during the past four or five years, have been collected into a volume, with characteristic illustrations by Hoppin. The humor of Mrs. Partington is, in general, broad fun, but there is mixed up with it occasional bits of satire and sagacious remark, which redeem it from commonplace humor.

THE HISTORY OF FREE MASONRY AND MASONIC DIGEST. Embracing an account of the Order from the building of Solomon's Temple; its progress hence throughout the civilized world to 1858; the introduction of modern degrees, called Masonic, to which are added the old changes and ancient regulations as collected by order of the Grand Lodge of England, in 1722, &c., &c. By J. W. S. Mitchell, M. D. Marietta, Geo.: 2 vols. pp. 1,440.

We cannot undertake to decide whether these imposing volumes, which are as gorgeous as red morocco and gold leaf can render them, contain all that is desirable or possible to be known in relation to Masonry, but we presume they do; they are certainly big enough, and as this appears to be a second edition, we presume the first one has found favor with the class of readers for whom they are intended.

TENT AND HAREM: NOTES OF AN ORIENTAL TRIP. By Caroline Paine. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1859.

If books of Oriental travel were as rare now as they were in the days of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, these quiet, but graceful, and often graphic notes of a tour from Constantinople to Petra, would excite much more attention than they will be likely to do now. There is nothing new in the volume, for the track over which our author traveled, since it was trod by Stephens, has been so frequently described, that we know it almost as well as the route to Albany. But our author looks with the eyes of an intelligent woman on the strange scenes which she visits, and not the least entertaining part of her volume are her descriptions of men and things in Constantinople. She was particularly struck by the style of dress worn by the modern Turks:

> "Nothing can be more becoming," she says. "than the dress at present adopted by the Turkish men of rank and high standing, also worn by Armenians and Greeks of the upper classes. It consists of a coat of fine black broadcloth, single-breasted, buttoned with a row of small black buttons set closely together, and a narrow, straight collar; pantaloons of the same material, somewhat loose, and a red fez, with a long full tassel of dark blue silk, and thin shoes or boots of black leather. They have always the air of well-dressed, well bred men, and, indeed, there is nothing of vulgarity or boorishness to shock the most fastidious in the outward bearing of the multitude who throng the streets.
>
> Boys and girls wear the same dress, and are the most comical-looking urchins possible. They can scarcely waddle about, so enveloped are they in fez and turban, one or two long loose jackets, and bag trowsers confined by a large shawl wound round the waist. Even they partake of the imperturbable gravity of their seniors to such an extent, that during our long residence in the East, we never saw nor heard a child cry, or laugh, or evince any emotion."

MILCH COWS and DAIRY FARMING, &c., &c.; with a Treatise upon the Dairy Husbandry of Holland, &c., &c. By Charles D. Flint. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1859.

All that is necessary to be known in relation to the breeding and management of cows, and the making of butter, may be found in this compact and liberally illustrated volume. The chapter on the Dutch dairy is extremely interesting; it is translated from the German, and appears for the first time in this volume, in English.

SHELLEY MEMORIALS. From Another Source. Edited by Lady Shelley. To which is added an Essay on Christianity. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Now first printed. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1859.

Every "Life" of Shelley which has yet appeared has proved a disappointment to the public but each one has contributed something to the stock of materials out of which a more satisfactory history of that unhappy but marvelous poet has yet to be written. The memorials in this volume have at least the merit of being authentic, and many of them are new; but they add little to our knowledge of the man. Their publication has been hastened by the very unsatisfactory Life of Shelley which was recently published, the author of which had abundant and valuable materials placed in his hands, if he had known how to use them properly, for the production of a better life of Shelley than has yet been given to the world. It was in consequence of the improper use made of the materials that Lady Shelley has been induced to bring out the present volume. The fragment of an essay on Christianity, of which so much has been heretofore said, and the letter to Lord Ellenborough, written when Shelley was but eighteen, are now for the first time given to the world.

ITALY AND THE WAR OF 1859. With Biographical Notices of Sovereigns, Statesmen, &c. By Julie de Marguerittes. With an Introduction by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Philadelphia. 1859.

This handsomely printed volume is one of the numerous publications which the war in Italy, now happily, or unhappily, at an end, has been the cause of calling forth. But the value of it does not die with the war; it contains a rapid and well-compacted *resumé* of Italian history, and biographical sketches of the more prominent personages who have been involved by the recent contest, with local histories and sketches of Italian character, written in a very lively and pleasant style. Dr. Mackenzie has contributed a good-natured introduction to the volume, rather explanatory of the author's motives than elucidatory of the subject of Italian history.

SPARKS FROM A LOCOMOTIVE; OR, LIFE AND LIBERTY IN EUROPE. By the author of "Bell Brittan's Letters." New-York: Derby & Jackson. 1859.

It is no secret, we believe, that "Bell Brittan," or at least, the author of her letters, is Col. Fuller, the former editor of the *Evening Mirror*, who dedicates the present volume to his "brother journalists of Europe and America." Nearly the entire contents of this volume have appeared in some of the daily papers of New-York during the past six months. Col. Fuller had the good fortune to enjoy the hospitalities of some of the best houses in London during his visit to that city, and with a peculiarly American freedom, he has given the world the benefit of his observations in them

THE PILOT. A Tale of the Sea. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated by drawings by F. O. C. Darley. New-York: W. A. Townsend & Co.

It was in the *Pioneers* that Cooper first gave indication of his latent powers in one of the fields of romance writing, which he made particularly his own, and gained his greatest renown; and it was in the *Pilot* that he first developed his talents as a romancist on the ocean. Here he had no predecessor, and he has since had no imitator who has equaled him in the marvellous power of investing a ship with the kind of interest we feel in the fate of human beings. It was in the *Pilot* that his creation of Long Tom Coffin appeared—one of the few distinct characters which exist in his pages. The designs of Mr. Darley in this volume are superior, we think, to those in the preceding volumes. No other American author has been honored by the republication of his works in so sumptuous and beautiful a style as this edition o Cooper's novels.

THE SERMONS, LECTURES AND SPEECHES delivered by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, during his Tour in Ireland in August and September, 1858, with his Lecture delivered in London, on the Impressions of his Tour. Revised by his Eminence. Boston, 1859.

TEMPER: a Novel by Miss Marryat, daughter of Capt. Marryat. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald. 1859.

THE HISTORY OF THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, CALLED METHODISM. By Abel Stevens, LL. D. From the Death of Whitfield to the Death of Wesley. Vol. II. New-York: Carlton & Porter. 1859.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS KEN; Bishop of Bath and Wells. By George L. Duyckinck. New-York, 1859.

DAWN TO DAYLIGHT; OR A SIMPLE STORY OF A WESTERN HOME. By a Minister's Wife. New-York: Derby & Jackson, 1859.

ETTORE FIRRAMOSCA; OR THE CHALLENGE OF BARLOTTA. The Struggles of an Italian against Foreign Invaders and Foreign Protectors. By Massimo D'Azeglio. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1859.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE. By the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool. First Series. With an Introduction by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie. Philadelphia. 1859.

HERE AND BEYOND; OR, THE NEW MAN, THE TRUE MAN. By Hugh Smith Carpenter. New-York: Mason Brothers. 1859.

STRAIGHT FORWARD; OR, WALKING IN THE NIGHT. A Story for Girls of all ages. Boston: Henry Hoyt. 1859.

THE LIFE OF JABEZ BUNTING, D. D. With Notices of Cotemporary Persons and Events. By his son Thomas Percival Bunting. Vol. I. New-York: Harper Brothers. 1859.

ROMAN ORTHOEPY. A Plea for the Restoration of the True System of Latin Pronunciation. By John F. Richardson. New-York: Sheldon & Co

M. T. CICERONIS DE OFFICIIS. Libri Tres. With Marginal Analysis and an English Commentary. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press. By the Rev. Hubert Ashton Holden, M. A. First Am. Ed., corrected and enlarged. By Charles Anthon, LL. D. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1859.

THE SHIPPER'S GUIDE; containing a Complete List of all Railroad Stations, Canal and River Towns in the United States and Canada. Buffalo, 1859.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR 1859. Albany.

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR, ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX. Abridged from the Octavo Edition of the English Language in Its Elements and Forms. By William C. Fowler. New-York: Harper & Brothers 1859.

MEMOIRS OF VIDOCQ, THE PRINCIPAL AGENT OF THE FRENCH POLICE. Written by himself, and translated expressly for this edition. Illustrated from designs by Cruikshank. Philadelphia: T. B Peterson & Brother.

SANDERS' ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH WORDS. Designed for the Higher Classes in Schools and Academies. By Charles W. Sanders, A. M. New-York: Ivison & Phinney, 1859.

THE LIFE OF GARIBALDI, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. With Sketches of his Companions in Arms. Translated by his friend and admirer Theodore Dwight. New-York; A. S. Barnes & Burr. 1859.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLISH PRINCESSES CONNECTED WITH THE REGAL SUCCESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN. By Agnes Strickland. Vol. 8. New-York: Harper Brothers. 1859.

Southern Literature.

Russell's Magazine, for August, which is the fifth number of the fifth volume of that work, and which all of our readers may not know is published in Charleston, South Carolina, and is intended to be a strictly Southern periodical, opens with a gentle complaint at the lack of interest in the South for Southern literature. The editor of the *Magazine* is rather mystified by the preference which Southerners themselves manifest for Northern literary productions, and he has argued the matter through ten lachrymose pages without, as it strikes us, discovering the very palpable cause of the evil of which he complains. But we will allow the Southern editor to state the case himself:

> "We think that at no time, and in no country, has the position of an author been beset with such peculiar difficulties as the Southern writer is compelled to struggle with from the beginning to the end of his career. In no country in which literature has ever flourished, has an author obtained so limited an audience. In no country, and at no period that we can recall, has an author been constrained by the indifference of the public amid which he lived, to publish with a people who were prejudiced against him. It would scarcely be too extravagant to entitle the Southern author the Pariah of modern literature. It would scarcely be too absurd if we should compare his position to that of the drawer of Shakespeare, who stands in a state of ludicrous confusion between the calls of Prince Hal upon the one side and of Poins upon the other. He is placed, in fact, much in the same relation to the public of the North, and the public of the South, as we might suppose a statesman to occupy who should propose to embody in one code a system of laws for two neighboring people, of one of which he was a constituent, and who yet altogether differed in character, institutions and pursuits. The people among whom the statesman lived would be very indignant upon finding, as they would be sure to find, that some of their interests had been neglected. The people for whom he legislated at a distance would be equally indignant upon discovering, as they would be sure to fancy they had discovered, that not one of their interests had received proper attention. Both parties would probably unite, with great cordiality and patriotism, in consigning the unlucky statesman to oblivion or the executioner. In precisely the same manner fares the poor scribbler who has been so unfortunate as to be born south of the Potomac. He publishes a book. It is the settled conviction of the North that genius is indigenous there, and flourishes only in a northern atmosphere. It is equally the firm conviction of the South that genius—literary genius, at least—is an exotic that will not flower on a Southern soil. Probably the book is published by a Northern house. Straightway all the newspapers of the South are indignant that the author did not choose a Southern printer, and address himself more particularly to a Southern community. He heeds their criticism, and of his next book,—published by a Southern printer,—such is the secret though unacknowledged prejudice against Southern authors—he finds that more than one-half of a small edition remains upon his hands. Perhaps the book contains a correct and beautiful picture of our peculiar state of society. The North is inattentive or abusive, and the South unthankful, or, at most, indifferent. Or it may happen to be only a volume of noble poetry, full of those universal thoughts and feelings which speak, not to a particular people, but to all mankind. It is censured at the South as not sufficiently Southern in spirit, while at the North it is pronounced a very fair specimen of Southern commonplace. Both North and South agree with one mind to condemn the author and forget his book.
>
> We do not think that we are exaggerating the embarrassments which surround the Southern writer. It cannot be denied that on the surface of newspaper and magazine literature there have lately appeared signs that his claims to respect are beginning to be acknowledged. But, in spite of this, we must continue to believe, that among a large majority of Southern readers who devour English books with avidity, there still exists a prejudice—conscious or unconscious—against the works of those authors who have grown up among themselves. This prejudice is strongest, indeed, with a class of persons whose opinions do not find expression in the public prints; but it is on that account more harmful in its evil and insidious influence. As an instance, we may mention that it is not once, but a hundred times, that we have heard the works of the first of Southern authors alluded to with contempt by individuals who had never read anything beyond the title-pages of his books. Of this prejudice there is an easy, though not a very flattering, explanation."

We must take the liberty of questioning the justice of these complaints against the people of the South. We cannot think so meanly of them as to believe that they are prejudiced against their own authors, or that they are so lacking in the instinct of patriotism, as to prefer Northern literature, because it is Northern. That they do prefer it, we can not pretend to question, and there must be a perfectly satisfactory and sensible reason for it. For the same reason that the Manchester spinner prefers the cotton of South Carolina to that raised by free labor on British territory, the South Carolinian prefers the literature of Boston or London to its own—because it is better and cheaper. Here is *Russell's Magazine*, for example, which costs the same as *Harper's* or the *Atlantic*, but does not contain half so much matter, and is not half so good. It would be anything but encouraging to the friends of the South if such a magazine as *Russell's*—which is a very respectable periodical, and creditable to its editor—were taken there in preference to other works of the same class published at the same price at the North. We at the North prefer Bulwer, Dickens and Thackeray, to our own novelists, not because they are Englishmen, but because they afford us more entertainment than our own do. For Charleston to attempt a competition with New York and Boston in the production of magazines s about as hopeless an undertaking as it would be for the North to enter into competition with the South in raising corn and cotton.

British Ministers—Their Ages and their Salaries.

		Ags.	£
Premier	Lord Palmerston	75	5 000
Lord Chancellor	Lord Campbell	78	10,000
With a retiring pension of £6 000 to which he is entitled if he remain only in office a single day.			
Lord President of Council	Earl Granville	44	2,000
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll	36	2,000
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Gladstone	50	5,000
Foreign Secretary	Lord John Russell	67	5,000
Home Secretary	Sir G. C Lewis	53	5,000
Colonial Secretary	Duke of Newcastle	48	5 000
Secretary of War	Mr. Sydney Herbert	49	5 000
First Lord of Admiralty	Duke of Somerset	55	4,500
Secretary for India	Sir C. Wood	59	8 000
Postmaster-General	Lord Elgin	48	2,800
Pres. of Poor-law Board	Mr. M Gibson	52	2,000
(now President of Board of Trade.)			
Chief Sec. for Ireland	Mr. Cardwell	46	4,800
Chan. Duchy Lancaster	Sir G. Grey	69	2,000

Women that are the least bashful are not unfrequently the most modest: and we are never more deceived than when we would infer a laxity of principle from that freedom of demeanor which often arises from a total ignorance of vice.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Giddings to Mr. Corwin.

Joshua R. Giddings has addressed the following letter to the Hon. Tom. Corwin. It criticises Mr. Corwin's recent speech at Xenia, and contains some characteristic passages; particularly that in which Mr. Giddings avows his readiness to kill slave-catchers:

To the Hon. Thomas Corwin: *Sir*—You are one of those servants to whose keeping the interests of the people are confided. I am a private citizen, whose rights and interests are to be affected by your action. Therefore, it becomes my privilege and duty to call your attention to whatever danger may threaten the institutions which we cherish.

Our perils are imminent,—not from any defect in the organization of Government, but from constant and continued efforts to modify and change its essential doctrines. The Colonial Governments had been established long before the Revolution, and unfortunately embraced despotic elements in direct conflict with *equal* and universal liberty.

By the Declaration of Independence, the Colonies were transformed into States, a Union was formed, and a Federal Government was established. The new Government was based upon the imprescriptible rights of mankind. They formed the doctrine on which the Revolution was vindicated.

The last Congress under the old Confederation, in a solemn address to the people, reiterated the fact that the bloody contest had been waged and carried to favorable termination "*solely to maintain the rights of human nature;*" and they expressed the hope that the several State Governments would at no distant day adopt the doctrines of *equal and universal liberty*.

The Supreme Court of the United States, the Democratic and Republican Parties, agree that the doctrines enunciated in the Declaration of Independence formed the essential elements of the Constitution, and that that instrument is to be so construed. If so construed, the Federal power continues the supporter of equal and universal liberty so far as its functions extend.

I have made these historical allusions for the purpose of pointing you distinctly to the fact that all our strifes, and contentions, and difficulties among individuals and parties, politicians and statesmen, in regard to Slavery, have arisen from the constant effort of Southern statesmen *and their allies* to modify and change the character of our Federal Government, to involve it and the people of the Free States in the expense, the crimes and disgrace of Slavery.

The first efforts to *change* these essential principles were put forth in 1793, when, without using the term "Slavery," Congress prostituted its powers to the establishment of that institution in the District of Columbia. The next occurred in the same year, when that body professed to give the master authority to enter our Free States and seize and carry back his fugitive slave. That this was equally a prostitution of its powers no unbiased mind can doubt, if he will construe the Constitution according to the ordinary use of the English language. Indeed, I so understand the decision of our Supreme Court. Even Judge Swan admits this reading of the Constitution; but he felt that his own judgment was to be guided by the decisions of Judges who had previously given a different construction. He confirms the fact that by the Constitution our Federal Government was entirely devoted to the support of *liberty* and *justice*. Gradually, however, by the influence of the slave power, it was more and more prostituted to the purposes of Slavery. Its army and navy were employed to recapture slaves, to shoot and murder women and children for their love of liberty. Wars were waged, free persons of color were captured and enslaved under authority of the Federal Government. The right of petition was denied by Congress—the freedom of debate stricken down. Northern members were arraigned before slaveholders and their servile allies, and tried for discharging their public duties. You and I have seen and felt these outrages. To them the old Whig and Democratic Parties submitted until they became hopelessly debauched, and the formation of a new political organization became necessary to reform the Government, to purify it from this contagion of Slavery, to place it back where the Constitution had placed it, and *keep it entirely separated* from the contaminating influence of that institution.

It was under these circumstances that the Convention of Delegates from twenty-four States convened at Philadelphia in 1856. The Committee appointed to draft a platform of principles did not ask themselves the question *how far* they would go towards a separation of the Federal power from the support of Slavery. No proposition was made to relieve it from the support of the coast-wise Slave Trade, and leave it involved in the equally piratical work of capturing and reënslaving those who should flee from bondage. Not a member of that Committee was willing to share any portion of the odium, or the guilt, or the expense of enslaving or reënslaving human beings. They determined to restore the Federal Government to its appropriate duties of sustaining the lives, the liberties and happiness of all men to the extent of its legitimate powers. They determined to readopt the Constitution, separate the Federal power from *all support* of Slavery, leaving that institution in all its details, including the recapture of slaves, *with the States where the Constitution had left it*. To effect this, they simply reasserted the self-evident truths put forth in 1776, "that *all* men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to *life, liberty and happiness*," and that "the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government was to *secure the enjoyment of these rights*." The Democratic Party, under the lead of Judge Taney, took issue upon this doctrine, declaring that "*black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect.*" And they insist that the powers and character of our Government and people shall be prostituted to the support of Slavery. The issue thus formed was entered upon the record of current events. It is clear and emphatic. He who maintains the doctrine of *universal and equal justice to all men*, is to that extent a Republican. If he denies the *natural right* of the meanest slave to liberty—whether he be a fugitive or otherwise—he places himself in unmistakable conflict with the Republicans of 1776 and of 1856, and take his position with Judge Taney and the Democratic Party. Or, if holding to this right of all men to life and liberty, he maintains that the Federal Government has authority to enslave or to reënslave men, or in any way to involve the people of the Free States in the guilt or the odium of recapturing fugitive slaves, he stands opposed to the vital principles of the Republican creed. There is neither verge nor space between the parties for even minute politicians to vibrate. That you had been in favor of the Fugitive Law of 1850 was known to the public. You had been taught by others to believe the Federal Government possessed power to pass such an act;—so had I.

In one respect I was more fortunate than yourself. I had been taught from stern *necessity* to examine the constitutional powers of Congress. I was constrained to scrutinize the course of public men. You cannot have forgotten the conversation between us when you were about to enter the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore. I then gave it as my opinion that Mr. Webster would be the ruling spirit of that Administration, and I stated to you in emphatic language that *his subserviency to the Slave power would ruin any Administration*. I told him what I *knew* when I stated that you were selected expressly for the purpose of giving popularity to Mr. Webster's subserviency. I speak of these things "in sorrow, and not in anger." You were a favorite son of my own State. We had stood together in many a hard fought battle. This fugitive law, however, under threats and intimidation, passed Congress, by aid of the previous question, which cut off debate and prevented exposure. I opposed it to the strength of my powers, and denounced it as *unconstitutional*, despotic, barbarous and *disgraceful*. You, as a member of the Cabinet, officially approved and sustained it, and used the Army and Navy of the United States to enforce it. *At that time we separated.* Ten years have passed away. Mr. Webster has departed; the stigma of approving that law rests upon his memory. From Russia you hear the voice of her imperialists boasting that no act so barbarous as that law ever insulted er people. From philosophic Germany you have listened to the voice of her greatest philosopher, her purest patriot and most exalted philanthropist, Humboldt, declaring that he *hated Mr. Webster on account of his complicity with that law*. And he spoke the voice of Christendom. Pardon me when I say you cannot roll back the tide of reproach which is so rapidly obliterating the memory of New-England's most talented statesman. I had hoped that you would seize upon the first opportunity to declare your conviction of the infamy of that measure, and place yourself on the side of freedom.

In your late speech at Xenia, you say it is the *sacred duty of every good citizen to obey the law when the Legislature and Judiciary have decided it such.* This doctrine of submission is unsuited to our age. It condemns Jefferson, Franklin, Washington, Adams, and their associates, who refused to obey the "stamp act," although the Legislature and Judiciary had decided it to be constitutional. So also of the act levying duties on tea. They slew the minions of Government who attempted to enforce these unconstitutional laws. Republicans hold it the sacred duty of every good citizen to *resist* despotism in every shape, although approved by the Legislature and by the Judiciary. They look upon that man as already enslaved who fears to speak and act his own enlightened convictions. Submission to despotic power has become the disgrace of our nation. The doctrine has become offensive to every friend of liberty.

You further say if men disobey the law *you would bring their heads to the block*—provided the law should require it. This declaration of hostility to the Republicans generally, was unnecessary and unkind. Had it come from a slaveholder, or servile Democrat, it would have excited no attention. The Republicans of Lorain County trampled upon that law, rescued a fellow-being from Slavery and set him at liberty. They indicted the men who recaptured him, and would have sent them to the Penitentiary, had not the Administration receded from its attempts to punish the rescuers and permitted the fugitive to enjoy his freedom. *You would bring their heads to the block.* If you speak Republican sentiments we are not a united party. You would hang the men who now import slaves from Africa; but when the same slaves escape to Ohio, you would clothe the slave-hunter with all the power of an army or navy to capture him, and take him back to bondage. Republicans would hang the slave hunter, if found in Africa or Ohio.

When Federal officers recently attempted to punish thirty citizens of Oberlin, for rescuing a man from the hands of miscreants who had recaptured and were attempting to reënslave him, public attention was attracted to the subject. People regarded those who enacted the law, those who retained office and thus voluntarily sought to enforce it, and the miscreants who, under it, attempted to enslave innocent men, as *equally guilty*. The popular mind was for a time dissuaded from executing retributive justice; but I give it as my opinion that if the prosecution had been continued in the spirit previously manifested, *those officers would have been hanged before their own doors.* You would say "that such an act would have been civil war." It would have been *resistance* to a war commenced by those who passed the Fugitive act, (for it is no law;) it is a war upon "human nature"—a war carried on by those who uphold that act and by those who attempt to execute it; it is a war upon the weak, the friendless—upon a people who are entitled to every sympathy of our hearts; a people who cannot protect their own rights. And I would suggest that it becomes public men to step lightly when they tread upon the liberties of a down trodden people. Nor will great names sanctify great crimes. You speak of Judge McLean's opinion of this law; *but the people judge their judges*, and hold them to a rigid responsibility. Had these officers been hanged in the manner intimated, Judge McLean would not have tried those who executed them. United States laws would have had no application to the case. They would have been tried under *State* law, and by *State* judges, by a *jury of the county*, who would have determined both *law and fact*. The arm of despotism is ever paralyzed, when raised to strike an *intelligent* people. They may bring the *necks* of despots to the *halter*, but *despots* never can *bring their heads to the block*. They govern themselves according to constitutional laws, but they cannot be governed by fear of the bayonet, or the *block*.

I do not object to your giving utterance to your sentiments. I only object to your representing them as the sentiments of the Republican Party. I am one of that party; *detest the Fugitive law; I would slay any slave-catcher who should pollute my residence to recapture a fugitive.* But I should feel somewhat disgraced by having my head brought to the block for doing that service to mankind.

At the late Republican Convention of our State, you were one of the Committee who reported that this law was *destructive to the rights of the States, the liberties of the people*, AND ABHORRENT TO THE FEELINGS OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD. These are your own declarations as they stand recorded. Yet you would have our people surrender their rights as a State, permit their own liberties to be subverted, in order to show their respect for this fugitive act. *This is not Republican sentiment.* I repeat I blame you not for your honest opinions, but you have no right to say that such opinions are entertained by *Republicans*. As one of the Republican Party, one who aided in its formation and has ever supported it, and with due respect, I declare them *Anti*-Republican, *Anti-Christian*, opposed to the honor of our State, liberties of our people, and the rights of mankind.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

The Auburn *Union*, recently an American, but now a Republican paper, thinks an American Nominating Convention unnecessary, but says:

> "We are not unaware that there are yet a few members of the American order in New-York and Buffalo, who seem to think that there must be a State Nominating Convention held, and that any fusion to be valid and binding must be effected by that; but we have failed to discern the force of their reasoning on this point. We never knew a Convention to be clothed with the power to unite the party it represented with any other party, and we have no idea that any American Convention to be held this year will be an exception to the general rule on that subject. Hence we are unable to perceive that a Nominating Convention will have any more power to effect an union than Messrs. Benton and Law possessed last Winter at Albany."

The Sing Sing *Chronicle* says: "From all parts of the State, we hear of the most cheering news, of the renewed activity of our American friends, which argues well for the continued success of the good cause. Each Council in the State is entitled to send one delegate to the State Council. and the prospect is that very nearly all the Councils will be represented at Geneva, making one of the largest deliberative political bodies ever assembled in New York. The principal duty devolving on the State Council will be the fixing on the time and place for holding a Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and to devise measures for a more thorough organization of the Party. That this duty will be faithfully performed there can be no doubt, and those journals who have been prophecying that the American Party would not rally around its own standard in the coming contest will find themselves in the category of false and lying prophets."

EDUCATION.

New-York State Teachers' Association—Conclusion of the Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Poughkeepsie, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

At the evening session of the Association, yesterday, an address was delivered by Prof. Edward L. Youmans, of New-York, on "The Chemistry of the Sunbeam, or the Celestial Origin of Terrestrial Forces." The fundamental thought which the lecturer developed was this: The earth furnishes the materials for all forms, but the heavens supply the forces which organize, combine, and throw them into action. Matter cannot move itself; it must be acted upon. The celestial radiations are the motors. All large or mechanical movements upon the earth originate in the motions of atoms, and these atoms are in charge of the forces which belong to the heavens.

At the close of this lecture, which was continued for two hours, before a crowded, intelligent assembly on an intensely warm evening, Dr. M'Elligott, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are eminently due to Prof. E. L. Youmans for the lecture this evening delivered, abounding as it does in thoughts and principles of science of overwhelming interests, expressed in language at once apt, forceful, and elegant in the highest degree.

This morning the Association reassembled. The first business was that of hearing and deciding upon invitations from different localities of the State for holding the next annual meeting. After a long discussion, some confusion and parliamentary jangle, it was decided to meet at Syracuse on Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

A resolution to employ a phonographic reporter to record all the proceedings of future meetings was offered, but finally laid upon the table.

Mr. Weller, of Oswego, read a report on the "Standard of Qulifications of Teachers." An appendix was read by Miss Philleo, was incorporated with the report by vote. Association then adjourned.

At the afternoon Session, the following persons were chosen as officers for the ensuing year:

President—James N. McElligott, LL.D., New-York.

Vice-Presidents—James Johonnot, Syracuse; Wm. N. Reid, Newburgh; Asa Baker, Johnstown; Edwin A. Charlton, Lockport.

Recording Secretaries—James Atwater, Lockport; G. N. Harris, Syracuse

Treasurer—W. H Hughes, Albany.

Board of Editors for the New-York Teacher—J. W. Bulkley, Brooklyn; E. A. Sheldon, Oswego; A. Z. Barrows, Buffalo; W. W. Raymond, Skaneateles; D. H. Cruttenden, New-York; Emily A. Rice, Schnectady; Helen M. Philleo, Boonville; E. W. Keyes, Albany; A. B. Wiggin, Owego; Edward Webster, Rochester; J. W. Barker, Niagara Falls.

C.

Adventures of a Dashing Southern Clerk at Niagara Falls.

The New-Orleans *Delta* tells the following story:

> "An enterprising young man, who has been in a mercantile house in this city, recently turned up in the crowd of New-Orleans visitors at Niagara Falls, in a character which somewhat surprised those who were cognizant of his circumstances and resources. Of the many wealthy representatives of this city, at this fashionable resort, no one cut a greater figure, expended money with greater liberality and prodigality, and put on grander airs generally, than young T——. Young ladies were captivated by his dashing style, and indulged bright hopes of leading captive the princely young Southerner. His old acquaintances were greatly puzzled to know whether he had received a legacy from an old aunt, or drawn the capital prize in the Havana lottery. The eagles, half and quarter eagles, flew around and about our young Melnotte like the French bullets at Solferino. Various kinds of wine at dinner, with his labelled decanters, sipping and nodding in most condescending style to well known merchants, heads of great firms. A dashing carriage and servants in livery at his service all the time. Constant and costly presents to all his young lady friends. Pleasure parties of the most brilliant sort, including all the *distingue* persons at the Falls, got up at his own expense. These were only a few of the manifestations of the liberality and large resources of the wealthy young Orleanian, as our young clerk was known to and admired by all the guests at the Metropolitan and Cataract House.
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> In the midst of this grand career of pleasure and triumph of our young citizen, there arrived at the hotel where he sojourned, a sedate and elderly gentleman from New-Orleans, a well-known merchant, who had been in the habit, a few months before, of signing monthly checks of fifty dollars in favor of our young Prince, in full compensation for his services as clerk in the house of —— & Co. The sedate gentleman could scarcely credit his eyes when he beheld this extraordinary metamorphosis of his young clerk into a most consequential, extravagant leader of *ton*, the cynosure of all eyes, the target for beauty's archery, and the much sought after companion of all the fast and gay young men at the Falls. He could not but ask himself, "What the deuce has happened to Bob, to justify this splurging?" Curiosity took such strong hold upon the elderly gentleman, that he thought before making known his presence to Bob at the hotel he would institute a few inquiries on the point which had so greatly perplexed him. So he sought the hotel-keeper, and quietly asked if he was well acquainted with Mr. T., one of his boarders. "Oh! yes—fine young man, rather fast, orders more wine than any gentleman at the hotel, and has made himself very agreeable to everybody. Has been here only a week, and in that time has exhausted one draft we cashed for him for $500." "Draft on whom?" anxiously inquired the sedate merchant. "On his own house, of which he is the junior member." "What house?" eagerly and anxiously inquired the elderly gentleman. "Let me see"—referring to his memorandum-book. "Ah, here it is—the house of —— & Co., New-York and New-Orleans."
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> When we say that the firm was the identical one of which the grave querist was the head, and in which the gallant T—. had officiated as a fifty-dollar-a-month clerk, we need not add that there was great astonishment, confusion and indignation exhibited in a certain rather homely and wrinkled face. The consequences were deplorable. A sudden descent from a high pinnacle of fashionable *status*, grandeur and prodigality, to that too often logical result of the indulgence of such ambitious and inflated appetites. The adventurous young clerk found himself the inhabitant of a building of far less imposing, cheerful and agreeable aspect than the splendid "Metropolitan," or the cosy "Cataract" Instead of fine muslin window curtains to his rooms, iron bars meet his disgusted eyes; and in place of the luxurious furniture, the small cot, the lean and dingy mattress, the single chair and deal table are painful reminders of a shocking reverse of fortune. To make a long story short, the dashing young blood had fallen into the rough grasp of the law, being duly committed for obtaining money under false pretences. We need not describe the profound and poignant state of his feeling in this hopeless situation—that after remaining for some time, with the prospect growing every day more distinct, of shifting even these desolate quarters for a still gloomier sojourn in a certain State institution at Auburn, he was one day lifted up from the lowest slough of despond, from the very verge of a carefully arranged *felo de-se*, by a notification to appear before a magistrate, to whom he was conducted by an officer of the law, Here he was surprised to discover several familiar New-Orleans faces. After a long and terrible talk from the magistrate, and several lectures from his New-Orleans friends, our young laude was notified that the draft he had drawn had been taken up by the subscriptions of New-Orleans gentlemen sojourning at the Falls, who had some sympathy for his family, and some pride for their city, and that he was at liberty to go, provided he would pledge his word and honor never again to aspire to lead the fashionable world until he had become a real partner in a respectable first-class house. The erring and too ambitious young clerk gladly accepted the terms, hastily left the scene of his glory, his triumphs and his sudden disgrace, and when last heard from was sojourning in a retired rural district, where living was cheap, and the habits, manners and style of the people were better suited to the revenues of a fifty-dollar clerk than those of Niagara Falls. He will, no doubt, return to the Crescent City a wiser and better man.

ANOTHER AERIAL VOYAGE.

Mr. Wise's Balloon again Caught in a Storm—The Scientific Features of Ballooning.

Mr. John Wise contributes to the Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* a full account of his last aerial trip. The voyage was his two hundred and thirty-first. It will be seen that he improved this opportunity to make sundry meterological observations, but that his enterprise was again nipped in the bud by a storm. The professor has ill luck. Nevertheless, his narrative is interesting. He says:

> "We started from Washington-square, St. Louis, on the 30th July, at 11 A. M., the place being granted us by Mayor Filley, who also furnished us a gentlemanly police corps to assist and preserve order and decorum during the preparations for the voyage. There was during the morning a drizzling symptom of rain, and had the experiment not been purely a scientific one, we should have postponed it on account of the weather.
>
> As we ascended, St. Louis presented a bold and handsome curve into the river front, with its broad and busy levee, and its hundreds of steamboats moored in eschelon along the shore. The city has a characteristic commercial aspect. The various finished and unfinished public buildings, with a rather dingy hue, gives it the appearance of an old city, notwithstanding I saw it thirty years ago with only six thousand inhabitants, while it numbers now no less than one hundred and sixty thousand.
>
> The Mississippi, under the atmosphere of the day, looked like a muddy frog pond after a heavy shower. and the steamers plying on its mud-saturated bosom seemed to travel about as fast as a water spaniel in the same element, and showed no larger than a common yawl, though some of them were belching up volumes upon volumes of the blackest smoke I ever saw, and creating at the same time a resounding clangor with their bells. (Bells always sound full and strong to the ears of the aeronaut; even cow bells have a loud sonorous clang when heard high above them.) The city is composed of five distinct clusters of houses, giving an appearance of five consolidated villages into one municipality.
>
> After we had crossed the river in a curved direction starting towards the northwest, then north, and then northeast as we rose higher, we passed over the lagoons along the Illinois shore. These marshes send up their miasmatic effluvia three thousand feet high. The highlands to the west of St. Louis swelled up in healthy contrast to the narrow flats below. Bellefontaine cemetery would have been taken for a gentleman's park, studded with groups of exquisitely white statuary, and serpentine gravel walks, had I not been acquainted with its particular locality, five miles north of the city. The loud "toot" of the locomotive turned our heads to the south, where we saw a train of cars "snaking" along through the prairie grass, like a huge serpent with a black ununturned head, making headway for East Saint Louis. This island dépôt is the very picture of a "death pot" of pestilential morass, and it makes one wonder how such a miserable looking place could be the terminus of so great a thoroughfare as the railroads that traverse the States a thousand miles from east to west. True it was, the nature of the day made gloom itself look more gloomy.
>
> Having now scaned the city and its environs, we took a look over the great prairies that unfolded themselves to the east. Like a vast ocean with here and there an island full of trees, does this prairie country look from above. My son remarked that the people along there must have mighty big farms, considering the distances the houses were apart. The impression that this vast domain made upon me at the time was, that bountiful nature was extending an invitation to the double-condensed inhabitants of the crowded cities of the world to come and partake of its stores. It is a refuge and a paradise for all who wish to be supplied with food and comforts.
>
> Having now reached an altitude in which we sailed due east, we saw, with compass and chart before us, that Lafayette could not be reached by that current. Our next voyage being posted to take place from that city, we had determined before starting to make a point as near to it as we could. We lowered again but we plainly saw that the southeast windbelow, which drove us a little to northwest at starting, had now supplied the atmosphere with moisture enough to make a growing rain cloud. Slowly but interestingly the vapor assumed a milky hue. Presently it assumed the appearance of a vasicular cloud; then it spread out and bulged down in the middle, and soon it had the appearance of a great udder, with the water oozing through it, but more copiously at and round about its protuberant centre. It was an interesting phenomenon, and it seemed as though nature was unbosoming her mammal to give the thirsty earth some sustenance. I have noticed these udders and water spouts before, and thus I watched this one more minutely. Above this rain meteor there was a layer of diffuse striated clouds, with faint sunshine penetrating and warming the balloon. and causing her to rise from expansion of the gas, and this took us up until the barometer fell to 23, and we were sailing east southeast. This was the highest point we attained, and the thermometer fell to 53, having stood at 82 when we started. Here we uncorked a bottle of water and it smoked profusely.
>
> Finding now that it was impossible to sail in the direction of Lafayette, unless we sailed in the rain, we tried it for the third time, but we found two serious objections: firstly, it would always saturate the net work with so much weight of water as to require a dexterous use of the sand shovel; in the next, the water would follow the surface of the balloon, and running down its neck, would send a torrent on our heads and shoulders. This made it too disagreeable to remain in and under the rain, could we have sufficiently countervailed the depressing effects of the balloon by the weight of water thus encountered by the large quantity of ballast we had on board.
>
> Here I would remark, that in order to sail balloons in rain, another concomitant to its paraphernalia becomes necessary. It must be provided with a light water shedding covering over its upper hemisphere. Such a covering, coming down a foot or two below its equador, would make the whole area within its circumference dry, and thus provide a dry place for the passengers, as well as it would avoid the expenditure of ballast occasioned otherwise by the absorption of rain in the net work.
>
> As we sailed in the lower current, and within 500 feet of the earth, we held distinct conversation with the people below, who seemed to enjoy it very much. Some asked where we were going. Others where we came from, how we felt, who we were, and how we liked to ride so high, and nearly all of them finished by wishing us a safe voyage and "good luck to you," while many cried out "come down, come down," and finally, when they found we went on the even tenor of our way, with a wave of our flag as we glided on they would give us a parting salute by a swing of their hats and 'kerchiefs, and a hearty hurrah.
>
> Having sailed under and to the north of the rain by the lower current, and wishing to intercept the Terre Haute Railroad, we landed on Ridge Prairie at 1.20 o'clock, about thirty miles northeast of St. Louis, having given up the idea of gaining Lafayette in the rain. I now find that this rain reached Lafayette about dusk on Saturday evening, showing that the current would have taken us to near that point had we remained in it.
>
> We thought of tying up for a few hours when we landed, to see if the rain would not pass over, and then renew our voyage, as we had still 150 pounds of ballast, but in landing we learned another necessity to the perfection of systematic ballooning, to wit, better coming-to machinery. The common balloon-nooks or grapnels will not do for the prairie country. Our grapnel caught hold in the prairie sod for a moment, and in tearing up it brought with it a clump of prairie grass, which muffled it so completely that it did not catch firmly after that, and we encountered a drag of half a mile, trying to bring the 'Jupiter' to without exhausting her of gas, but we finally had to succumb to the breeze, and exhaust her power through a capacious valve, and thus bring the voyage to a close.
>
> While we were trailing along ground, we were devising means to avoid a recurrence of the trouble. It can be done by fixing four or six claws to the bottom edge of the basket. In addition to this, we plainly saw and felt that if we had a good hickory peg, mounted with an iron socket point, and a hole through the bottom of the car, we could, with one blow of a clever sized hammer, have pinned it fast. As we were on an experimental trip, we noted all these things, hoping that others who follow this business will also set about doing something towards bringing it into common use, as it is too grand a system of useful means to be undeveloped to the human family at large.
>
> From the barometrical observations, which are stated mainly below, I am convinced that the trade winds, with their return currents, will serve us to establish a system of ærial travel that the world is hardly prepared to believe in yet. The many mishaps and occasional accidents in balloon experiments must not be received as unavoidable incidents to the business. Balloons, as generally made and equipped, are no better adapted and fitted to the great end of ærial navigation than are the Chinese junks to successful ocean crossing.

STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC LOG.

Clock.		Thermometer.	Barometer.	Direction.
Start, 11	A. M.	82	29.3	N. N. W.
11¼	A. M.	75	28	N. N. E.
11½	A. M.	71	27.4	N. N. E.
11¾	A. M.	70	27 3	N. E. Rain.
12	M.	67	26.3	N. E. Rain.
12¼	P. M.	58	24	E.
12½	P. M.	53	23.2	E. S. E.
12¾	P. M.	70	27	N. N. E. Rain.
1	P. M.	75	28	N. by E.

In concluding this report, I would return my thanks, in the name of science and progress, to the friends of this experiment, and particularly to the firm of Halfenstein, Gore & Co., which house alone contributed $100 towards the expenses of it.

Lafayette, Ind., Aug. 1, 1859. JOHN WISE.

The Rev. Mr. Richmond's New Church in St. Paul's, Minnesota.—A St. Paul's paper says: The friends of Mr. Richmond are about erecting a new church for him in this city, to be called the Church of St. Paul. They have purchased two full lots, and intend erecting a splendid stone building, capable of accommodating two thousand people. Among other donations, we have to record a munificent one by our fellow-citizen, J. B. Martin, of $2 000. A temporary building is to be commenced forthwith, most of the funds for which have been already subscribed. This temporary building will be forwarded to completion as rapidly as possible. It is expected to be ready by the 1st of October, and the Rector will then be invited to open it, after which he will proceed to England forthwith, to obtain the necessary supply for building and completing the new church. It is to be a Free Church, and all who desire to assist in the enterprise can do so by communicating with or calling upon Mr. E. Irons, Treasurer, who may be found in the office of the Gas Co., State Bank Building. The temporary building to be put up at once, is to cost from $2,300 to $2,500, and the amount thus far subscribed is $1,700. This will be a plain sort of a lecture room, to answer only until the permanent structure can be elected. As for Mr. Richmond himself, his friends are confident that he will return and be a useful and successful pastor and laborer in behalf of the church. The vestrymen of his church have already been elected, and some of them are among our best and most influential citizens, who will not be likely to fail in what they undertake.

The Yacht Ball in New-Bedford.

From the New-Bedford Times, July 30.

According to announcement made by the New-York *Tribune* and New York Times—*that* Ball came off with all the solemnities essential to the occasion. The schooner yacht *Andrew Stewart*, with a full freight of accomplished gentlemen from the Metropolitan City, arrived here at 5 P. M. of the day appointed by the New-York newspaper paragraphists. As she rounded somewhere in the vicinity of Dumpling light, with all sails set from fore to aft, with any quantity of streamers floating to the breeze under Fourth of July privileges, the wife of the light-house keeper—if he owns one—is supposed to have gone to work at making dumplings. As the schooner passed Clark's Point she was vociferously cheered by the enthusiastic inhabitants; and when she glided gracefully into our harbor, Palmer's Island looked on smilingly, and every gun in the Fairhaven fort bellowed out thunder of such magnitude as doubtlessly elicited from "Jupiter Tonans," a wink of admiration and a nod of vast approbation. She anchored in the stream with all that elegant ease with which a duck dives; and from that instant up to her departure floated as magnificently as ever fabled swan floated on a fabled river, across which trees stretch their branches in loving embrace, and on which little waves sport and frolic and kiss each other, and from underneath which the white pebbles look up laughingly at the hot sun and coolly at the cold stars.

The ball came off in the frescoed rotunda of the Marble Hotel—soon to be erected on Crow Island, where the lark waits with outspread wings to mount and welcome the coming sun. where the blue waters of the Acushnet whisper themselves to sleep at noonday, where the robins warble sweet songs to wake the waves up, where the cuckoo follows the departing day with notes of mournful plaintiveness, and where the nightingale floats liquid music out from her throat to greet the silver moonbeams as they tremble through the leafy groves in innocent pastime, as if afraid of disturbing the sleeping zephyrs in their dreamy enjoyment of the delicious delights of refreshing dews, and in their inhalement of the sweet breath of the fragrant wild wood flowers.

The ball came off, according to our best supposition, about as follows; and considering that it was a "fisherman's ball," the lady guests were appropriate, at least in names, to the intended honor of the festivity:

Miss Bluefish—that active and sportive saltwater damsel—the rival of Miss Freshwater Trout, was led off in considerable fashion of style in a gallopade by Commodore C. R. Trafford—a bachelor who was never known to hook and fasten to any feminine until this present adventuresome voyage. His bait was so fascinating, that she could no more resist than could our ancient Grandame.

Miss Tautog—a retiring maiden, yielded to the somewhat urgent solicitations of Captain Tibbits—also a bachelor—and danced with him a minuet; looked lovingly and longingly at him with her tender eyes and in her mottled dress of brown and black; and was borne off by him, a captive, whilst expiring in the agony of her ecstacy.

Miss Chocsett squirmed into the rotunda on the arm of Mr. Spencer Kirby, and after having wiggle-waggled through a waltz, squirmed out without leaving much of an impression.

Old Widow Swordfish entered in her usual haughty style under the escort of Mr. N. B. Hoxie; went through a proud promenade, and pointed directly for the door of exit.

Dame Halibut rolled along having Mr. Francis E. Smith in tow; adjusted her spectacles, looked round puritanically, took a pinch of snuff, dropped a couple of tears over the degeneracy of the age and fell in a fainting fit on the sanded floor She did not recover until after four libations of much brandy and little water.

The two Misses Scup were introduced at one haul by Mr. M. P. Dayton. They alternated in frisking through a polka with him, and afterwards subsided into a calm and cool retreat.

Grandmother Toadgrunter hobbled in attached by a cord of forcible persuasion to Mr. John Wardell. The crone was so entirely unacceptable to the gay assemblage, that she was instantaneously expelled from the rotunda and precincts by a unanimous vote. She curtsied, shook defiantly her crutch, and crippled her way out with blazes of indignation in both blear eyes.

Aunt Eel serpentined in with all the fascinating curvature of her flexible back-bone as the companion of Mr. J. D. Welsh. She exhibited a superb Schottische and then curled herself up, in waiting for the chowder, as quietly as the smoke curls from a cottage chimney.

Mademoiselle Striped Bass, arrayed in the full elegance of her fin-ery, frisked in as the captive of Mr. William Caldwell. It was a glorious sight to behold her in the mystic mazes and on the light fantastic. She conducted herself with the extravagant witchery of an accomplished coquette, and won enthusiastic applause as a danseuse.

Miss Lobster crawled timidly in with Mr. O. B. Tweedy, but the excitement of the festival and the boiling temperature of the room so suffused her with blushes and reddened her with rage, that she was taken to the ante-room where mustard was applied as a counter-irritant. and olive oil as an emollient.

Dinah Black Bass attempted to obtain admission under the patronage of Mr. David Hayward; but notwithstanding the gaudy display of her bandanna turban, was refused on account ob de color of her complexshun.

Dame Sturgeon, a visitor from Albany, locked in arm-embrace with Mr. Bleeker Tibbits, rolled along in with all that stately magnificence and elephantine agility peculiar to her family. After an admirable execution of la Cachucha, she navigated, much fatigued, to the refreshment room, took two glasses of XX Ale, and fell asleep calling for more sandwiches.

Matron Shark, seizing voraciously the arm of Mr. J. E. Heath, darted in with intense rapidity; but her smile was so hideously grinning, and exposed such an array of peculiarly shaped teeth, that consternation seized the guests, the fiddler dropped his instrument, and the ball broke up in great confusion.

This description is given solely for the reputation of the New York Paragraphists, who were at such pains to announce as a fact, that a ball was to come off in New-Bedford.

The *Andrew Stewart* whilst here was visited by many of our distinguished gentlemen and ladies, upon whom were bestowed the politest attentions and all the generosities of hospitality. The gentlemen of the yacht remained here for so short a time, that there was not given us opportunity for reciprocation. But during the little while that they were here, they added so much by their refined sociality to our happiness, that we selfishly hope to see the *Andrew Stewart* again at anchor in our harbor. Her magnificent decoration with flags, the cordiality of her cabin, and the geniality of her *voyageurs* are written down on our page of pleasant remembrances. She sailed from here on Monday, with the best benedictions of New-Bedford. "*Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*"

The late Horace Mann.

The Boston *Transcript*, in a sketch of the public life of the late Horace Mann, remarks as follows:

> "Antioch College was established at Yellow Springs, Ohio, in 1852, and the next year Mr. Mann was elected President of the Institution, and accepted the trust. He performed the duties of Professor of Political Economy, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Constitutional Law and Natural Theology. It is but a few months since he visited New England on a mission in behalf of the College, and the appeal met with a generous response—the Institution was placed upon a firm basis, and the fondest anticipations for its future success prevailed in the hearts of its friends. Its present prosperous condition is in a great degree owing to the labors and sacrifices of its late President.
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> No sketch of the deceased would be complete that omitted all allusion to one peculiarity of his mind, that somewhat impaired his usefulness, and embittered his career. He could not brook opposition, was intolerant toward those who differed from him, and being master of a sarcastic vocabulary he said and wrote many bitter things. He lacked judgment, and the vehemence of his passions made many enemies, whose hatred was lasting. Professor Moses Stuart, of Andover, doubtless expressed the opinion of many of Mr. Mann's opponents, when he said: 'The glowing ardor and eloquence of his compositions, the intense love of liberty with which he is inspired, the humanity by which he is actuated, the fine scholar-like accomplishments which he exhibits, all command my respect and admiration. Whether his judgment and prudence are equal to his ardor and his energy, is another question.'
>
> Mr. Mann has been twice married. His widow is the daughter of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. N. T. Peabody, and sister of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, the well-known linguist and writer. The deceased was beloved by a wide circle of warmly attached friends. His manners were graceful and engaging, and he was an orator by nature. His appearance was striking—his tall and slender figure, benevolent and expressive face, and silvery-gray hair, combined to make him a man of mark.
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> The religious convictions of the deceased were deep and strong, and he was fearless in his advocacy and defence of his liberal creed. Of late years he has occasionally occupied a pulpit at the regular religious services of those with whom he sympathized in theological matters. His name will ever occupy a place in the list of those who have labored for the progress of their race, and for the advancement of freedom and learning among men.

Attempted Revolt at Sing Sing State Prison

From the Sing Sing Chronicle, Aug. 3.

On Monday afternoon, of last week, a number of convicts at the State Prison attempted to escape by a preconcerted arrangement made among themselves. It appears that the convicts in the hat shop and stove foundry had formed a combination among themselves to run the keepers and guards when it came "lock-up time" on the afternoon of that day, and the signal was, that when the stove-foundry men were marching around the corner of the hat shop, the hat-shop men were to rush out and join them, and then a general stampede was to take place; a portion of the men in the two cabinet shops and the quarry were also to have quickly joined in, and a "good time generally" was put down on the convicts' programme.

But, luckily, information of this contemplated outbreak had reached the ears of the officers, and arrangements were accordingly made to meet the emergency—Colt's large revolvers and muskets well loaded with buck-shot, were placed in the hands of the officers, guards and others. Mr. Glenn, the hat-shop keeper, saw the foundry men advancing, drew his shooter, and told the men that their object was known—that the officers and villagers were ready for them—and that, if they valued their lives, they would abandon their contemplated arrangement. When the foundry men saw that everything was quiet in the hat-shop, (from which they expected to be joined,) they marched on, took up their buckets and their mush, and were locked up as usual.

The effective preparations made by Mr. BEARDSLEY and Mr. GULICK, was thus frustrated the convicts in a deep-laid plot to effect a general jail delivery. This scheme has been in embryo for some months, to "run" while the grass is green and when the leaves are on the trees.

The Story of an English Radical—In the Biography of Mr. Ernest Jones.

The autobiography which, in his own defence, Mr. ERNEST JONES has found himself obliged to give to the world while prosecuting the author of a libelous attack on his reputation, contains a history equally mournful and instructive. A Chartist leader of principle, with a sincere desire to accomplish public and not private ends, has apparently as much to combat with in this life as most men. For misrepresentation, poverty, social excommunication, and other evils that come from the non-Chartist world, he might be prepared; but far more trying and harassing must be the treatment to which he is exposed at the hands of those whom Lord FERMOY might describe as the really rattling Chartists—men who think that every gleam of sense displayed by their leaders involves a betrayal of their cause, and are always ready to find the worst possible motives for the most innocent acts. The provocation which Mr. JONES received from a great man among the rattlers—Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS—was so outrageous that he found himself obliged to appeal to the law for redress. In the course of his examination he gave a sketch of his career, and the details were interesting in themselves and very creditable to Mr. JONES. We will attempt to give, as shortly as possible, an outline of the fortunes of this unhappy politician since he attained the age of manhood.

Mr. JONES is the only son of Major JONES, formerly equerry to the King of Hanover. He was educated abroad, and at nineteen came to England and entered as a law student. In 1844 he was called to the bar, but his legal career soon melted into a political one, and in 1845 he became associated with Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, and was made editor of two Chartist publications. In 1848, however, he abandoned his post, together with its emoluments, in order to become a delegate to the Chartist confederation. On the famous 10th of April he made a speech which, as he expresses it, "attracted the attention of the Government." He was in consequence arrested, tried, and sentenced two years' imprisonment. In 1850 he came out of prison a ruined and a beggared man, but as resolutely determined as ever to devote himself to the service of the people. But by this time his opinions had undergone a certain change, and he was now in favor of a "union of the Chartists and the middle classes." To advocate this combination, he started a newspaper called the *People's Paper*, to support which he invited subscriptions; but although some money was subscribed, the expenses far exceeded the receipts, and this was principally due to the fierce hostility with which the rattlers assailed the plan of being on friendly terms with small Radical tradesmen—which is, we presume, the plain meaning of the term, "a union with the middle classes." Mr. JONES expended more than £1,000, which he obtained from personal friends, and then was obliged to let the paper go to a mortgagee. The course he took exposed him to the abuse of Mr. REYNOLDS, who accused him in so many words of pilfering the funds sent to support the paper, and appropriating them to his own use. No charge was ever more triumphantly refuted, and the proper application of the money received from subscribers was shown to have been guaranteed by weekly audits. Mr. REYNOLDS was obliged, through his counsel, to withdraw the charge, and make an humble apology. As the Lord Chief-Justice declared, there was not a stain on the reputation of Mr. JONES. He has sacrificed everything—time, fortune, and prospects—in order that he may preach the gospel of Chartism. He even renounced a very considerable fortune, which he might have had if he would but have paid the cheap price of holding his tongue. His uncle, who was possessed of an income of £2,000 a year, put it to him whether he would become heir to this wealth and renounce his political life, or renounce the money and retain his position as a Chartist leader. Nobly and honorably Mr. JONES chose the latter course, and the uncle left his fortune to his gardener.

We are proud of this history of an English demagogue. The unselfishness, the steadiness, the patience with which Mr. JONES met temptations and disappointment and obloquy, show that there may be nobleness and enthusiasm in a Chartist agitator—in a man belonging to a class despised and loathed by thousands who would not give up a fortune of a hundred a year in order to advance the success of any creed, cause, or principle of any sort. It is something that there should be at least a few persons in a nation who look at politics very seriously. Mr. MILL has pronounced that in England there is no real interest in politics, and that Englishmen care for nothing but getting on and religion. We know that there are exceptions to a description which is true of a very large portion of the community, and one of the best of these exceptions is Mr. JONES. Such men elevate the standard and purify the atmosphere of public life. Chartism is dead and buried now in its old form, and we need not abuse it, or say that Mr. JONES was in our opinion, very far from right in the opinions he advocated. What may be the present phase of Chartism we do not pretend to know. But if Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS is an adequate representative of it, we may suppose that it has degenerated into a vague maintenance of the belief that every one is a traitorous knave who is not a confessed blackguard. But however foolish may have been Mr. JONES' political opinions, and however mistaken he may have been in his estimate of the possibility of setting on foot a fusion of the middle classes and the Chartists, he has had the merit of giving up all that men hold dear, in order to promote what he has believed to be political truth. We must own that there are very few men who would have done this, much fewer that could be found to make equal sacrifices for religious truth; and there is a more complete disinterestedness in leading such a life as that of Mr. JONES than in engaging in the work of a missionary. There is no going to heaven as the reward of political unselfishness, and as political unselfishness is a rare and a very precious quality even in a free country, we cannot but regard Mr. JONES as in one way a national benefactor.

To persons of indolent and fastidious habits, as most men are who, like Mr. JONES, have been brought up in the position of English gentlemen, the task of serving and living with the people must be a terribly repulsive one. There is no illusion about the matter possible after we have read what Mr. JONES has gone through. He was exposed to endless assaults, injuries, and tricks of all kinds. His enemies tried to get his paper out of his hands while he chanced to be out of London; and when that failed, he was traduced in *Reynolds' Miscellany*, a periodical boasting to have a circulation of half a million, until his supporters fell almost entirely away from him. When he stood at Nottingham as the Chartist candidate, the rattlers were so energetic in denouncing him that he got little more than a hundred votes. It does not appear that the people care much for the higher side of their own politics. They like Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS and his dirt-throwing, better than projects for uniting with the middle classes. We must wait a little before we think the half million subscribers to *Reynolds' Miscellany* are fit to be trusted with the suffrage. Apparently if they had votes they would ostracise any one who did not abjure all connection with the bloated aristocracy of the counter. But the suffrage will very probably be extended before long to the class immediately above the rattlers, and on this class the example of disinterested devotion which Mr. JONES has displayed may in some indirect way have a good effect. If so, he will not be the first man who has found that he has failed where he hoped to succeed, and succeeded in a way that never occurred to him—whose failure has, in fact, been his success, and who, mistaken, deluded, and disappointed, has yet been of service to the generation in which he lived.—*London Saturday Review.*

Disreputable Journalistic Practices.

From the New-York Albion.

A practice exists in the Press of New-York, and is on the increase, which is productive in its way of not a little harm. It consists in a certain sort of jocose misrepresentation, and as it is most in vogue with journals of undeniable claims to respectability, it is all the more calculated to mislead. For instance, a lady makes her appearance at Washington or Newport who courts publicity, who delights to surround herself with men of notoriety, pleasant or unpleasant, and whose conduct is, to say the least, so very eccentric, that persons, and especially ladies, who are at all careful in their associations do not desire even to be seen in her company. But she attracts attention and is, likely enough, the wife of an individual who has filled some space in the public eye, and who has more or less influence of one kind or another. She must, of course, be noticed in the "Personal" column: that suits the editor and it suits her. Her conduct can't be praised; but as to condemning it, that is not to be thought of. The consequences forbid it. So a paragraph appears in which she is subjected to laudation which is so plainly ironical *to those who are in the secret*, that it affords them but a moment's amusement at her expense; but the writers and publishers of such paragraphs seem never to reflect that those who are not in the secret take these praises at their full value; for of course they are not so extravagant that the self-love of the subject is not equal to swallowing them. And thus a woman whose conduct is by no means creditable to the community of which she forms a part goes about the country, and perhaps to other countries, with the strongest public indorsement (which she will be sure to show) of her pretensions to social distinction.

Or a man goes to Europe for his amusement or his profit, and has the bad taste to desire such a public notice of his departure as will secure him some little notoriety on his passage and arrival out, and give some slight support to his endeavors to push himself in English or French society. He has also the impudence to enable him to get by hint, or by direct request, the typographical inflation which puffs him from a person into a personage; and consequently he, in a measure at least, succeeds in his "snobbish" plans. He returns, and by the same sort of contrivance the personal columns of the newspapers record his social triumphs, and with the same irony,—appreciated by those who are initiated, but utterly lost upon others; and thus a man whose only real support of his pretensions is his brazen face becomes, except for the few who know him personally, "one of our distinguished men" whose ranks, multitudinous as they are, need no such recruiting. We do not wonder that journals out of New-York have been deceived by this habit, and that others that have escaped the share are denouncing it. Still less are we surprised, that abroad some shallow adventurers have been buoyed up into a temporary importance to which they had no right, and in which they did their countrymen no credit.

Again, there are cases like that which is the occasion of this article, and in which the name of a clergyman of high respectability was used in such a manner that he was compelled to come immediately before the public and disown the sentiments that had been attributed to him, and disclaim the position in which, without the slightest consultation of his wishes, he had been placed before the public. It seems that Dr. BELLOWS, the eminent Unitarian divine, in the sermon which he delivered before the Alumni of the Cambridge Divinity School, used language which one of our City journals thought it proper to represent as the announcement of a plan to "found a new Catholic Church, differing from the church which aknowledges Archbishop HUGHES as its metropolitan head by the omission of what may be deemed certain obsolete, erroneous, or needless doctrines, but preserving the attractive features, the ritual, the imaginative symbols, the sacred festivals which help to give the Roman Catholic Church its popular and universal character." As yet Dr. BELLOWS has had nothing to say with regard to the views thus attributed to him. But not content with placing him in this light before the public, the paragraphist must go out of the record, and announce that the Rector of All Souls' had the support of the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM in his project. Of these the latter instantly denies the assertion made with regard to him, and in such a manner as must materially diminish the confidence of reflecting readers in the future statements of the offending journal. Not that it appears that there was any malice in the case, or even deliberate misrepresentation; but simply a wantonness of style and an indifference to other considerations than that of making a paragraph that would attract attention and be widely read. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, indeed, supposes in his letter, that the paragraph by which he is forced to defend himself was written in a "spirit of satire," and that "a serious contradiction of its statements and inferences will only provoke a smile." This may not be the case; but it is far from improbable, that what might have been professional injury, if not death, to him was meant as a sort of fun by its authors. But whatever may be the spirit in which paragraphs like this or those to which we previously referred are written, it need hardly be said that they are altogether indefensible, and that they do much to lower the tone of the Press, and to injure the estimation in which it, and the public which it is presumed to represent, is held abroad. Personal matters are delicate subjects to deal with in newspaper writing; and cannot be handled safely except by persons of more judgment and firmness than those to whom they seem to be generally committed. Above all, Messrs. Editors, never say, needlessly, the thing that is not; and when you are ironical, let your irony be sufficiently plain not to be mistaken for honest praise.

Blondin's Last Feat at Niagara Falls.

HE CUTS CAPERS ON HIS ROPE, AND PERFORMS ALARMING DEEDS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Thursday says:

"Niagara Falls was a swarming hive again yesterday; filled and overflowing with an immense throng of people, collected to witness the fourth repetition of MONS. BLONDIN's daring feat of crossing the chasm upon a cable stretched between the cliffs. The crowd gathered was almost, if not quite, equal to that assembled upon any former occasion; and the gathering was warranted, for the sight which was witnessed surpassed all the previous exhibitions of the same character. From this city we should judge that the attendance was greater than at any time before; and from Rochester and other places in the vicinity, on both sides of the line, it could not have been much, if any, less. All the seats and stand places within view along the bank in the pleasure grounds upon this side of the river were crowded, and the inclosure upon the Canada side was better filled than upon any other occasion.

MONS. BLONDIN rode into the pleasure ground on this side about 4½ o'clock, and started upon his aërial journey after a very few moments of delay in preparation. His trip across to the Canadian shore was accomplished quickly, as he proceeded at a tripping pace most of the distance, and only paused a few seconds occasionally to correct his balance and obtain slight rest. All of his feats he reserved for the return journey. Arrived at the Canadian bank, he refreshed himself a little, and took a rest of perhaps fifteen minutes, when he again stepped upon the rope and tripped down the slant, airy plane, toward 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.' When about half way to the centre he stopped and sat down, then stretched himself at full length upon the rope, then performed a number of daring antics, and finally stood upright upon his head, remaining in that reversed position for a length of time which seemed a moment at least, swinging and kicking his feet in the most reckless though ludicrous manner that can be conceived of. Resuming his journey, he proceeded but a little way when he again halted and repeated his performance, with the addition of a backward somersault, and one or two sudden swings around the rope, which caused a general flutter among the hearts of the spectators, and brought little screams from many of the ladies.

Starting forward again he proceeded to the open space in the centre, between the extreme guy ropes that branch off to either bank, where the cable spans the gulf without stay or accompaniment. Here he paused again, and laying his pole upon one of the guy ropes, he swung himself under the cable and ran across this central space of single cord, in the style of a monkey; hanging beneath, and swinging himself along by his hands and feet, with great rapidity. Going back again in the same gymnastic manner, when he had returned to the point where his pole rested, he began a series of performances which outdid in thrilling and startling effect upon the nerves of the spectators, all that he had done before. Clutching the rope with his hands he swung his body clear from it, and hung for a lengthy period, of more then seconds, suspended by the arms, and by one arm, over the fearful depth of the chasm. Then he repeatedly turned such a suspended somersault as is familiar to boys, throwing his feet over his head and between his arms, and hanging with the shoulder joints in a most unnatural position. Then he straightened his body into a horizontal position, still suspended by the arms, thrown backward as described—an exertion requiring immense strength and calculated to exhaust the nervous system tremendously. After this he suspended himself by the legs, and by one single leg, hanging head downward—whirled around the rope—turned more somersaults—stood upon his head again, and in fact performed nearly all the most reckless feats attempted by tight-rope performers under ordinary circumstances. Twice again before reaching the bank he halted and repeated some of these antics, seeming determined to fatigue himself to the last point of endurance, and thoroughly satisfy the spectators with his exhibition of daring and skill. And they were satisfied, beyond question. The performance was wonderful, and exciting enough for the most greedy seeker after sensations; and was by far the greatest yet given by MONS. BLONDIN."

Naval Intelligence.

The following Naval officers have been ordered to the respective steamers:

Steamer *Crusader*, designed for the Home Squadron: First Assistant Engineer, J. A. Grier; Third Assistants, L. Campbell, O. H. Lackey, G. D. Lining.

Steamer *Mystic*, bound for the coast of Africa: Lieut. Wm. E. Leroy, Commanding; Lieutenants, D. McN. Fairfax, Milton Haxton, H. M. Garland, Jr.; Acting Master, N. Green; Passed Assistant Surgeon, W. D. Harrison; First Assistant Engineer, Wm. Roberts; Third Assistants, James Plunkett, J. S. Finney, H. McMurtrie.

Steamer *Sumpter*, bound for the coast of Africa: Lieut. J. F. Armstrong, Commanding; Lieutenants, W. B. Fitzgerald, J. B. Stewart, J. A. Greer; Acting Master, G. H. Perkins; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Otis; First Assistant Engineer, T. J. Jones; Third Assistants, E. B. Litch, W. H. Glading, J. L. Plumley.

Mohawk, designed for the Home Squadron: Lieut. T. A. Craven, Commanding; Lieutenants, A. Barbot, E. T. Spedden, C. C. Carpenter; Acting Master, C. Hatfield; First Assistant Engineer, J. S. Albert; Third Assistant Engineers, E. S. Dick, James Wallace, E. C. Patten.

Wyandott, designed for the Home Squadron: First Assistant Engineer, Wm. H. Cushman; Third Assistant Engineers, M. H. Plunkett, W. K. Purse, James Morrison.

Storeship *Release*, bound to the coast of Brazil: Lieut. G. W. Harrison, commanding; Lieuts. J. M. Bradford, G. H. Bier, W. A. Kirkland.

The following Assistant Engineers have passed a satisfactory examination, and promoted in the following order:

Second Assistant Engineers Charles Schroeder, Chas. H. Baker, William Roberts, John A. Grier, George F. Kurtz, John S. Albert, Wm. H. Cushman, Andrew J. Kiersted, Phillip G. Petty, Mortimer Kellogg, Thomas J. Jones, to be First Assistant Engineers.

Third Assistant Engineers Geo. J. Barry, to precede J. B. Houston, examined by a previous board; B. E. Chassaing, after J. B. Houston; Samuel F. Savage, B. B. H. Whorton, Thomas Cronin, to be Second Assistant Engineers.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE CUMMINGS HABEAS CORPUS CASE—FURTHER PROCEEDINGS POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF A LITTLE STRANGER.

The People ex rel. Anne J. Haggerty vs. J. W. Cummings.—This case was to have been heard this morning but counsel for the relator moved an adjournment on the affidavit of Mrs. Haggerty, stating that she had given birth to a baby on the 1st inst., and was not strong enough to come to Court—that the case could not safely proceed without her presence—and that she expected to be well in ten days.

The case was accordingly adjourned to the 15th inst., greatly to the inconvenience of the respondent, as he was about leaving the City, and has to engage other counsel—Mr. Glover, his present legal advisers, having to leave town also.

The Tyrone Valley Railroad Company vs. Allen Schenck.—In this case, the Court denied the motion to vacate the arrest, on the ground that the defendant no where in his affidavit alleged that the "Southern Bank" was solvent; but gave leave to renew the motion upon fresh affidavits to that effect, and reduced the bail required to $100,000.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. John A. Underwood et al.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

John M. Sanford et al. vs. Peter W. Morgan.—The plaintiffs are assignees of Joseph Sanford, a builder, who contracted with defendant to build a house in Thirty-second-street, to be finished between Sept. 19 and Nov. 1, 1854. They admit that it was not finished in time, but claim that there was only a delay of a few days, and contend that "time is not the essence of the contract." The amount claimed is $300.

The defendant showed on the trial that the house was not finished at all by the contractor, and that he was obliged to expend a considerable amount in finishing it—which he claims to offset. Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

In the matter of the petition of John Snook to change his name. Motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Court opened at the usual hour, and several cases were disposed of, but some of the trials, owing to the number of witnesses introduced for the defence, were more protracted than their importance demanded.

John O'Brien was charged with an assault upon Mary Ann Daly, with intent to kill her. She was a frail, and by no means fair lady, residing in the house of very bad reputation, No. 87 Baxter street, kept by Patsie Kane. On the 5th of July, O'Brien, who had not finished his celebration of the National holiday, desired a little social and private conversation with her. For some reason or other she objected, whereupon, as alleged by the prosecution, he stabbed her in the head with a knife; while according to his statement, he merely pushed her, and she fell upon the curbstone. At any rate she was taken to the City Hospital with a serious wound in the back part of her skull. Witnesses were called to prove both stories, and blacken the character of each. The jury, after an absence of nearly three hours, preferred to believe Mary Ann's story, and found the defendant—not, however, of the offence as charged—but of an assault with intent to do bodily harm. The Recorder sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

Peter Farly, charged with burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

John A. Shafer pleaded guilty to an assault on a Cyprian, calling herself Josephine Wilson, and was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

James Thomson pleaded guilty to an assault with a knife, on Bridget Duffey, and as a punishment therefor, departed for one year to the Penitentiary.

Thomas Flaherty passed five counterfeit bills. He was arrested, indicted, arraigned and pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He went to the State prison for three years.

Ignatz Bursch was tried on a charge of grand larceny, and acquitted.

Louis Gehring pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded.

William J. Crawford pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, but on the earnest application of the District Attorney, the Recorder suspended sentence.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 80 bbls. Ashes; 8,470 bbls. Flour; 200 bbls. Corn Meal; 9,747 bushels Wheat; 5,270 bushels Corn; 12,600 bushels Oats; 185 pkgs. Provisions, and 166 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, only small lots, including Pots, at $5 12½; and Pearls, at $5 62½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 350 bags Maracaibo, part at 11c.; and small lots of Rio, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day, the sales having been insignificant. Prices have not varied essentially.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	9¾	9¾	9⅞	10
Middling, ℘ ℔	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
Middling Fair, ℘ ℔	13¼	13½	13¾	14¼

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 350 tons Logwood, at $13 75@$14 for St. Domingo, and $13 50 for Jamaica, ℘ ton.

DRY GOODS—The demand has been more satisfactory during the present week, especially for domestic fabrics, the supplies of which are ample, and the assortments generally very attractive. The Goods most sought after have been brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Cotton Flannels, Denims, Stripes and Ticks, prices of which are quoted quite firm, with tendency favorable to sellers of really choice styles. Drills, it is said, have been largely engaged ahead, for the China market, and are not very freely offered. Prints are selling less extensively than is satisfactory to holders, and the effect on the trade in Printing Cloths is unfavorable to the latter. Low-priced Woolens are pretty actively inquired for, but other descriptions are not in remarkable request. The movements in foreign fabrics are increasing, though buyers are not making as heavy early purchases as had been calculated on. An opinion obtains among buyers that the current importations are largely in excess of the requirements of the trade, and that their influence must eventually depress prices materially. Importers, however, contend that the receipts of goods from Europe, though large, have not been, and are not at all likely to be, more extensive than the actual wants of the country, and that this will appear more evident later in the season. Hence the principal holders exhibit no unusual eagerness to sell, and do not seem disposed to make any important concessions at present. The value of the total entries of Foreign Dry Goods, this week, is $3,840,428, or $369,600 less than the entries last week; and the total amount marketed is $3,986,346, against $4,255,958 last week. This falling off in both items would seem to favor the views of importers, who say that the previous heavy receipts of goods which have been so much commented on were only what they had anticipated, as in ordering supplies for the Fall they had generally arranged to to have them shipped hither, so that they might be available in the beginning of the season. They add that henceforward the importations will be, as a rule, on a more restricted scale,—and certain, on the whole, to sustain them in their estimate of the requirements of the trade of the country.

FISH—All descriptions are in very moderate request, at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by increased receipts and a limited inquiry, State and Western Flour is depressed, to-day; prices are lower and favor buyers generally; sales have been reported of only 5,600 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 75@$5; extra do. at $5 05@$5 25; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 70@$5; extra Wisconsin at $4 90@$5 60; extra Illinois, $5@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 30; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 35@$5 65 ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50@ 4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 75@ 5 00
Extra State	5 05@ 5 25
Standard Superfine Western	4 70@ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin	4 90@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	5 35@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 45@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 50
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 20@ 9 00

Extra Canada Flour continues very quiet, including poor to very good at $5 20@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Nothing new in Superfine. Southern Flour has been in less demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 80 for inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 90@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 75@$4 50 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been more sought after at rising prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been restricted; prices have not varied remarkably. Sales by auction, 1,800 boxes Menton Lemons at $2@$3 ℘ box.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quite sparingly offered, and choice lots of new have advanced. The transactions, however, have been limited, comprising 8,500 bush. good to very choice new White Kentucky at $1 56@$1 65; old White do. at $1 35; and fair to strictly prime new Red Southern on terms not ascertained. Corn has been in less request, yet prices have not varied much. The transactions since our last comprise 23,000 bush., at 76c.@78c. for ordinary to very good new mixed Western, ℘ bush. Other kinds are inactive and somewhat nominal. Rye continues heavy and languid, at 75c.@76c. ℘ bush. Sales 1,000 bush. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@41c.; State, 36c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c., ℘ bush.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at former prices.

HIDES—The Importers having submitted to a decline of 1c. ℘ ℔. on Buenos Ayres Hides, some 5,000 to 6,000 have been taken by the trade. The receipts of Buenos Ayres Hides have been large this week, and our present stock is composed chiefly of that description, and to effect sales to any extent lower prices would have to be submitted to. Sales have been: 6,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 26c. at 6 months; 500 Maracaibo, 22c., 6 months; 500 Dry Salted Maracaibo, private; 809 Curacoa, private.

LEATHER—The market is dull and prices favor buyers. The stock is large and well assorted.

	Hemlock	Oak.
Receipts, sides	74,800	9,900
Sales, sides	50,200	4,800
Stock at the close, sides	178,300	13,600

HOPS—Have been in rather limited demand, including last year's crop at 8c.@14c.; and old at 5c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—The inquiry is quite moderate; prices exhibit no noticeable change.

LARD—Has been sparingly sought after and prices have favored buyers.

MOLASSES—Small sales only have been reported, to-day, at unchanged rates.

NAVAL STORES—Very limited movements have occurred in this line. Crude Turpentine unaltered in value; 280 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold, in lots, at 44½c.@45c., ℘ gallon. Tar is generally held above the views of purchasers. Resins are dull and heavy; 300 bbls. common Resin changed hands at $1 75 ℘ 310 ℔s.

OILS—The demand has been spiritless at previous quotations for the principal kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite unsettled, sales having been reported, since our last, of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $14 60@$14 87½ for Mess, here; $15 for Mess, deliverable within the first fifteen days of October; $13 87½ for thin Mess; and $10 75@10 87½ for prime per bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6⅜c. ℘ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard has not varied much; sales, to-day, 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10⅞c.@11c. ℘ ℔. Beef has been quite sparingly dealt in to-day, at drooping rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$8 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 14c.@20c. for State; 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in demand at from 4c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 140 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in demand, at uniform prices.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales, to-day, of 900 hhds. Cuba, part for export, at from 4¾c.@6⅞c., and 570 boxes Havana, on terms not ascertained ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 ℔s. Prime, on private terms.

TIN—Holders are asking very full prices, but there is less activity apparent.

TOBACCO—Continues inactive, sales since Tuesday last having been confined to 124 cases Seed Leaf, at 8c.@14c.; 15 cases Florida, at 15c.@17c., and 84 bales Havana, 28c.@36c. ℘ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Is in good request, at strengthening prices.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26c., mainly at 25⅜c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A noticeable improvement has occurred within a few days in Freights for Liverpool and London, especially the former port. The scarcity of available ship-room has been the main cause of this. Higher rates are now obtainable than were current early in the week. The very unfavorable weather to-day, however, had the effect of checking engagements. For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 5 32d.; 175 bales Sea Island do., by steamer, at 5-16d. ℘ ℔.; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s; and 180 tons Logwood on private terms. For Antwerp, 500 hhds. Sugar at 20s.; 75 hhds. do. at 25s., and 50 tons Mahogany at 20s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

MEATS.

Fresh Meats have generally declined during the week, the available supplies having largely exceeded the requirements of buyers. Most of the butchers speak of the week's business as having been remarkably unsatisfactory. Pickled, dry salted and smoked meats have been in very moderate request, owing, in part, to the advanced prices asked for the principal kinds. The changeable weather has had an unfavorable effect on this branch of business.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	14	@ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Beef, rounds, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	—	@ 18
Beef, sirloin, ℘ ℔	13	@ 16
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	11	@ 14
Beef, corned rumps, ℘ ℔	11	@ 13
Beef, corned plates and navels, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Beef, coarse corned, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	9½	@ 12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	7	@ 10
Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Mutton, shoulders, ℘ ℔	6	@ 7
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	11	@ 14
Lamb, Spring, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Veal, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Veal, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	11½	@ 12
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	11½	@ 12
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	10½	@ 11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@2 25
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	5	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	13	@ 14
Bacon, ℘ ℔	13	@ 14
Hams, ℘ ℔	13	@ 15
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	10	@ 11
Tongues, each	69	@ 81
Lard, ℘ ℔	12	@ 13
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	11½	@ 12½
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Trade has been somewhat brisker, and prices have been well supported. Woodcock and Snipe are now legally available, and are, therefore, added to our list.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ℘ ℔	17	@ 20
Fowls, ℘ ℔	13	@ 16
Chickens, broilers, ℘ pair	62	@ 87
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Geese, Spring, each	1 50	@2 00
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 00	@1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ℘ dozen	2 50	@3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ℘ dozen	1 50	@2 00
Woodcock, ℘ dozen	4 50	@5 00
Woodcock, ℘ pair	56	@ 75
Snipe, Yellow Leg, ℘ dozen	2 00	@2 50
Snipe, Dowicher, ℘ dozen	1 50	@2 00
Snipe, Ox-eye, ℘ dozen	37	@ 50

FISH.

Dealers report a pretty good business, for the season. The changes in prices have not been important.

Salmon, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Mackerel, Spanish, ℘ ℔	31	@ —
Codfish, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Halibut, ℘ ℔	8	@ —
White-fish, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Blackfish, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Bluefish, ℘ ℔	6	@ —
Eels, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Flounders, ℘ ℔	—	@ 6
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Sea Bass, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
King-fish, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Weak-fish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 8
Haddock, ℘ ℔	6	@ —
Porgies, ℘ ℔	6	@ —
Turtle, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Sheep's-head, ℘ ℔	15	@ 20
Herring, fresh, ℘ dozen	18	@ 25
Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@1 25
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	1 25	@1 50
Clams, ℘ 100	25	@ 50
Lobsters, ℘ ℔	6	@ —
Salmon, City smoked	18	@ 20
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ℘ ℔	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔	4	@ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	12	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Halibut, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Sturgeon, smoked, ℘ ℔	—	@ 11
Alewives, per 100	1 25	@1 50
Alewives, each	—	@ 2

VEGETABLES

Have been in fair demand at our revised quotations. Cauliflowers and Spinach have disappeared.

Potatoes, L. I. and Jersey, ℘ bbl	1 50	@2 50
Potatoes, ℘ bushel	50	@ 87
Potatoes, ℘ hf. peck	10	@ 15
Turnips, ℘ basket	—	@ 75
Turnips, ℘ dozen bunches	50	@ 62
Turnips, ℘ bunch	5	@ 6
Carrots, ℘ dozen bunches	44	@ —
Carrots, ℘ bunch	—	@ 4
Beets, ℘ dozen bunches	—	@ 50
Beets, ℘ bunch	—	@ 5
Onions, ℘ bushel	—	@1 25
Onions, ℘ peck	—	@ 37
Onions, ℘ dozen bunches	62	@ —
Onions, ℘ bunch	6	@ —
Cabbage, ℘ dozen	37	@ 75
Cabbage, each	4	@ 8
Tomatoes, ℘ basket	1 50	@ —
Tomatoes, ℘ half-peck	31	@ —
Tomatoes, ℘ quart can	25	@ —
Green Corn, ℘ hundred	50	@1 25
Green Peas, ℘ peck	—	@ 37
Shelled Peas, ℘ quart	25	@ —
Beans, String, ℘ bushel	62	@ —
Beans, ℘ half-peck	12	@ —
Cucumbers, per dozen	12	@ —
Watermelons, each	25	@ 75
Muskmelons, each	6	@ 10
Squashes, ℘ basket	50	@ 75
Squashes, new, each	4	@ 6
Salad, ℘ head	—	@ 3
Parsley, ℘ bunch	—	@ 3
Sorrell, ℘ basket	—	@ 62
Sorrell, ℘ peck	20	@ 25
Egg Plant, ℘ dozen	1 00	@1 50
Leeks, ℘ bunch	—	@ 8
Garlic, ℘ bunch	8	@ 10
Okra, ℘ 100	31	@ —
Mint, ℘ bunch	1	@ 2

FRUIT.

Blackberries, Peaches and Plums have been in good demand. A pretty fair inquiry has also prevailed for other kinds of domestic. Foreign varieties have not attracted much attention. Oranges and Lemons have advanced. Bananas have partially disappeared.

Apples, new, ℘ bbl	2 25	@5 50
Apples, new, ℘ peck	50	@ 75
Apples, new ℘ half-peck	25	@ 37
Blackberries, ℘ quart	6	@ 12
Blackberries, Lawton, ℘ quart	20	@ —
Blackberries, Lawton, ℘ basket	10	@ —
Currants, black, ℘ ℔	10	@ —
Currants, white, ℘ ℔	9	@ —
Currants, red, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Grapes, hot-house, ℘ ℔	75	@1 00
Peaches, ℘ basket	1 75	@4 50
Peaches, ℘ half peck	50	@1 25
Peaches, ℘ quart	12	@ 31
Pears, Catherine, ℘ half peck	50	@ —
Pears, Catherine, ℘ quart	12	@ —
Pears, Early Sugar, ℘ half peck	62	@ 75
Pears, Early Sugar, ℘ quart	19	@ —
Pears, Belle, ℘ half peck	37	@ 75
Pears, Belle, ℘ quart	12	@ 18
Pears, Cooking, ℘ half peck	31	@ 37
Pears, Cooking, ℘ quart	10	@ —
Plums, Magnum Bonum Gage, ℘ hf. pk.	1 00	@ —
Plums, Magnum BonumGage, ℘ quart	25	@ —
Plums, Green Gage, ℘ half peck	75	@1 00
Plums, Green Gage, ℘ quart	19	@ 25
Plums, Blue Gage, ℘ half peck	—	@ 75
Plums, Blue Gage, ℘ quart	—	@ 19
Plums, Damson, ℘ half peck	—	@ 75
Plums, Damson, ℘ quart	—	@ 19
Raspberries, Antwerp, ℘ basket	5	@ 8
Raspberries, Field, ℘ basket	3	@ 4
Whortleberries, ℘ quart	10	@ 12
Citron, preserved, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Oranges, ℘ dozen	37	@ 75
Lemons, ℘ dozen	25	@ 37
Bananas, ℘ bunch	1 00	@5 00
Bananas, ℘ dozen	20	@ 75
Pineapples, ℘ dozen	1 00	@2 00
Pineapples, each	10	@ 20
Cocoanuts, ℘ doz	50	@ —
Figs, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
English Filberts, ℘ ℔	20	@ 25
Dates, ℘ ℔	—	@ 10
Raisins, ℘ ℔	6	@ 12
Currants, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Prunes, ℘ ℔	8	@ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter has been in fair request, at somewhat firmer prices. Cheese, Eggs, and Honey remain as last noticed.

Butter, State, ℘ ℔	19	@ 23
Butter, Orange County	—	@ 25
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℘ ℔	—	@ 24
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	18	@ 21
Cheese, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Cheese, English, by the cake, ℘ ℔	—	@ 18
Eggs, eight for	12	@ —
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@ —
Eggs, sixty-eight for	1 00	@ —
Honey, ℘ can	—	@ 50
Honey, ℘ bottle	—	@ 25
Honey, ℘ ℔	18	@ 25

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℘ doz	—	@ 37
Mangoes, each	—	@ 4
New-York Peppers, ℘ 100	37	@ 62
Gherkins, ℘ 100	31	@ 37
Pickled Onions, ℘ quart	12	@ —
Horse Radish, ℘ pint bottle	15	@ —
Horse Radish, dry, ℘ ℔	12½	@ —
Sauer Kraut, ℘ quart	6	@ —
Sardines, ℘ box	20	@ 25
Sweet Oil, ℘ quart bottle	31	@ 37
Catsup, Tomato, ℘ pint bottle	12½	@ —
Catsup, Tomato, ℘ gallon	—	@ 58
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℘ gallon	—	@2 58

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the interesting letter from Prof. FELTON on "Spiritualism," published in this day's TIMES, he refers to the experiments made at the Albion Hotel, Boston, more than two years ago, by a Committee composed of Professors PEIRCE, AGASSIZ, HORSFORD and FELTON, of Harvard College, and the Hon. GEO. LUNT, of the Boston *Courier*, a report of which was promised at an early day, but which, strange to say, has not yet appeared. What can be the reasons for its delay?

J. W.

COL. BURR'S MONUMENT—ANOTHER STATEMENT—Mr. AMORY EDWARDS, of this City, states that it was by his order that the monument to Col. BURR was erected; that it was made by ROBERT BROWN, of Greenwich-street, and put up by one of his workmen, who spent two days, with a bricklayer, in laying the foundation for it. So this dissipates all the mystery that has enveloped the affair.

Mr. Gangooly, a converted Brahmin, who has been lionized at Boston, was turned away from a hotel at the White Mountains the other day on account of his color. He writes an indignant epistle to the Boston *Evening Transcript*, setting forth the facts of the case, and observing that the man who refused him the courtesies of the house, "on account of his oriental color," "ought to know this, that as far as the civilization and preëxistence of national glory is concerned, as there is distance between him and the negro, so there is the same distance between a Brahmin and him."

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

SOUTHERN MEN
Will please call and examine the new anti-friction
COTTON-PRESS.
Both for packing and compressing. Also,
TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.

All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
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RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that on the 15th day of July last Frederick Clark and Francis D. Clark, of the City of New-York, copartners in the furniture business, under the firm of F. & F. D. Clark, assigned their property and effects to the subscriber, in trust for their creditors in certain preferred classes, and that he has assumed the trust and entered upon its duties.

Creditors of the above parties will please to furnish their claims, and debtors to pay their dues, to the subscriber. Parties interested can obtain from him any desired information. CHARLES H. STEWART.
No. 5 NEW-STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCREW-YACHT FANNY BOARDMAN, as she now lies at the foot of 8th-st., East River. New, having been launced in July last. She is 54 feet long, 10 feet 6 inches beam, and 4 feet 6 inches hold; has a large and commodious cabin, splendidly fitted up with every convenience; speed from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and a good sea boat. For particulars, inquire of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 90 Wall-st., or at the Neptune Iron Works, 8th-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA—F. E. HOUGHTON, No. 33 Pine-st., Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New-York, to take acknowledgements of deeds, &c.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 1st to the 28th of August, during which time the new library building will be prepared for use.

50 TONS FLAX TOW—FOR SPINNERS AND upholsters, for sale in lots to suit, by BASSETT & OWENS, No. 44 Vesey-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON.
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURBON) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

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SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.
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O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
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CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.,
will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMBINATION Cushioned Tables ahead of all the patent humbug cushions made by the different makers. Private houses furnished. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE OF CAMP MEETING.—THE CONgregational Methodist Churches will hold a Camp Meeting at Yonkers, commencing on MONDAY, the 15th inst., and continued through the week. Those interested will please make their arrangements, so as to be on the ground early on the first day. The grove secured is on the Sawmill River Road, half a mile from the depôt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. This Protestant Episcopal Parish, having purchased the church in 18th-st., near 5th av., will hold its first services there TO-MORROW, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and in the sign language, at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the MORNING; the Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, Rector of Trinity Church, in the AFTERNOON, (the sermon to be interpreted by signs,) and the Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, in the EVENING.

THE DIVINE OBLIGATION OF THE SABBATH.—A sermon will be preached on this subject by the Rev. S. HERBERT LANCEY, before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 P. M., in the First Baptist Church in Nassau st. The public are invited to attend.
LYMAN ABBOTT, Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts., will reopen SUNDAY, Aug. 7, for divine service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and a Prayer meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday Evening Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a Camp-Meeting held about 1½ miles from Yonkers Village, on the Sawmill River Road, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 15, by the different Independent Methodist Societies of New-York. People wanting tents, apply to the Committee,
JESSE D. BROWN, JAMES VINCENT,
H. AKERLY, G. BOWLER.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between the 6th and 7th avs. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D.D., of Albany, will preach as above, every Sabbath during the present month, commencing TO-MORROW, the 7th inst. Morning services at 10½ A. M., and afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PECK, Minister, officiating.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—The Rev. ALEXANDER S. LEONARD, D.D., Rector. Divine service will be celebrated in this parish, on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., and continue regularly until the new church is ready for consecration.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—corner of 6th-av. and 41st st. The Rev. MOSES CUMMINGS, of the *Christian Herald and Messenger*, and of the *Christian Palladium*, is expected to preach at the above Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 4 o'clock P. M., and at 8 o'clock in the EVENING. All are invited.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY D. D., AND THE friends of a free Bible, will call upon the Pope's vindicators to prove that the so-called Holy Father is a Christian at all, much less "the successor of St. Peter and Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth," in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

PROFESSOR H. MATTISON WILL PREACH as usual at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. J. N. MURDOCK, D.D., Pastor of the Boudoin-square Baptist Church, Boston, at 7½ P. M. N. B.—After to-morrow the morning and evening services in this chapel will be suspended till the first Sabbath in September.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Mulberry st., between Broome and Grand sts.—Preaching on SABBATH, Aug. 7, by the Pastor, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. This Church will be open all Summer. The public are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; at 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE PASTOR, THE REV. G. R. McMELLAN, will preach in the Duffield-st. Reformed Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, the Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, Pastor. The public services of this Society are discontinued until the first Sunday of September, at 10½ A. M. The Sunday School will meet on the first Sunday of October.

A PURE GOSPEL AND A FREE CHURCH.—The Church of Christ of the Second Advent, will meet in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Seats free. Preaching by the ELIAS, foretold in Matt. 17:11. Subject: *The true doctrine of the future life.*

THE REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, after which this church will be closed for painting and repairs for the remaining Sabbaths of the month of August.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. T. R. CHIPMAN, of Detroit, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7¾ P. M. All the seats free. A funeral discourse in the MORNING by the Rector.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. W. McCOMBER, of the New-York Conference, and in the EVENING by the Rev. M. FRENCH, of Ohio. Daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES—Twelfth Sunday, Aug. 7. Preaching by the Rev. A. M. MORRIS, of the Episcopal Church. The service will be printed for the use of the congregation. Hours of worship, 8 A. M., (every morning in the week,) 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 8 P. M.

GRAND STREET CHURCH, CORNER OF Crosby-st., will be reopened for public service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The pastor, Dr. THOMSON, will D. V. preach in the morning, and the Rev. JAMES NOBLE, of the Free Church of Scotland, in the afternoon.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY YOUNG MEN'S BAPTIST UNION PRAYER MEETING will be held in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock. The young men of the denomination and of the City generally are most earnestly invited to attend.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. MORNING, Subject—*Become as a Little Child.* EVENING—*Martha and Mary.* Children's monthly meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. R. L. SCHOONMAKER, of Saratoga County, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the Children's Meeting in the EVENING, at 8. The Rev. THOMAS STREET, of Philadelphia, Aug. 14. The Rev. Mr. KIMBALL, of Brockport, Aug. 28.

THE REV. G. L. FOSTER, OF YPSILANTI, Mich., will preach in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Aug. 7. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. JOHN SERVICE, FROM IRELAND, will preach, D. V., on next Lord's Day EVENING, the 7th inst., in Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th av., at 7½ o'clock. The Scotch version of the Psalms used at worship.

THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open during the Summer every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, President of Illinois College.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, METROPOLITAN Academy, 6th-av. Preaching by the Rev. JOHN Q. ADAMS, Pastor. After next Sunday this Church will meet in the large and commodious church edifice in 7th-av., near 13th-st.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.)—The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, of Hartford, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,—Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner Fulton-av. and Hoyt-st. Rev. LYMAN JOHNSON, of Wisconsin, will preach in this place TO-MORROW, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. T. T. GUION, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Church corner of Hammond st. and Waverly-place, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The World without a God.* Monthly Concert of Prayer for Missions at 7¾ P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. M. PAXTON, of Pittsburgh, will preach in this Church (late Dr. Bethune's) on NEXT SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Rev. J. K. WARDLE, of Saugerties. Preaching, also, at 3 P. M.

THE USUAL SABBATH SERVICE WILL be held TO-MORROW in the Reformed Dutch Church, in 21st-st., near 6th-av., the Rev. A. R. VAN NEST, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

AT THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane st., near 8th-av., preaching on SUNDAY, August 7, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. JAMES A. LITTLE.

THE REV. MR. GARNER WILL PREACH at the Meeting-house of the Bethesda Baptist Church, in 22d-st., near 3d-av., TO-MORROW (Sunday) the 7th inst.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.—THERE WILL BE preaching TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 5½ o'clock, (if the Lord permit,) in the Bowery, at the junction of the 3d and 4th avs.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st.—The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Service in the MORNING only. Subject—*Speaking the Truth in Love.* Seats free.

THE REV. DR. MARSELUS, OF NEW-York, will preach at the Ref. Prot. Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, NEXT SABBATH, (Aug 7,) at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

THE FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church will be closed for repairs during the month of August.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY.
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office today, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., with four days later European advices, is now in her tenth day out, and fully due at Quebec. She had not passed Further Point at an early hour last evening.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 19th of June have been received by an arrival at this port, but there is no news of importance. Only one death from yellow fever had occurred. Sales of coffee were limited.

From Montevideo we have advices to June 10, by an arrival at this port. The local news possesses no interest, though we learn something with reference to URQUIZA's intentions and expectations in waging war against Buenos Ayres. He had published a long manifesto, in which he declared that the province was tyrannized over by a set of bloody executioners, and his intention was to free the country from their influence and dominion. He expected that his army would be received as brothers and liberators. On the other hand, advices from Buenos Ayres represent that the people there were determined to oppose URQUIZA, by every means in their power. To that end the fortifications had been garrisoned, and other means of defence were being prepared. URQUIZA was represented to be short of money, while the credit of Buenos Ayres was good.

The steamship *Habana*, which arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, from Minatitlan on the 2d inst., with advices from San Francisco to the 20th ult., brings intelligence that $1,900,000 was brought down by the steamers on the Pacific side, which connected with the Aspinwall steamer for this port. Business was again declining.

The project for a treaty with Mexico, sent on by Mr. MCLANE, and lately under consideration by the Cabinet at Washington, goes back to Mr. MCLANE with the partial approbation of the Administration. It is confidently believed, however, that the negotiation will eventually be brought to a successful termination, as Mr. BUCHANAN has expressed his determination to be as liberal as circumstances will permit.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention has broken up in a row; the Democratic members seceding, and refusing to sign the State Constitution adopted by the Convention. The quarrel seems to have arisen from a bitter personal controversy, in which charges of bribery were freely bandied. The immediate occasion of the trouble was the question of locating the State capital. The contest lay between the cities of Lawrence and Topeka. The latter was chosen, and it was upon this choice that charges of bribery and corruption were founded. The Democrats finally seceded altogether.

The evidence given before the Coroner's Jury in the case of the Northern Railroad disaster develops some important facts regarding the condition of the Tomhannoc Bridge. JAMES COOLEY, the carpenter employed by the Railroad Company to superintend the work on the bridges of the road, testifies that the accident was caused by the rottenness of the bridge; that he had several times reported it as unsafe; that he so reported to the Company as far back as the 1st of May last; and that the cords of the bridge, where not actually decayed, rested upon knees and not upon the stone-work. The Coroner's Jury in the case of CHARLES PLYMPTON, one of the victims, rendered the verdict that "the accident was caused by the rottenness of the bridge, and that those having charge of the bridge should be greatly censured."

A verdict in the late railroad slaughter case was yesterday rendered by the Albany Coroner's Jury. They find that "the timbers of the bridge were rotten and unsafe, and known to be so, and that the Superintendent and Directors should be held responsible."

Partial returns from the Tennessee election show a considerable gain for the Opposition. In sixteen counties the net gain on the vote for Governor is set down at 2,300. There is also an Opposition gain of two Congressmen. As far as heard from, one Democratic and four Opposition Congressmen are elected.

A few returns from the North Carolina Congressional Election have been received, though not enough to enable us to form a definite idea of the result. Mr. BRANCH, in the Fourth District, is undoubtedly reëlected. In the First District there is a gain for Mr. SMITH, the Opposition candidate, over Mr. SHAW, Democrat, though whether sufficient to elect him is not yet determined.

The Board of Aldermen occupied the session last evening in debating the nominations sent in by the Mayor for officers of the Croton Board. After a lengthy debate, the names of THOMAS B. TAPPAN for Commissioner, and ALFRED W. CRAVEN for Chief-Engineer, were confirmed—the former by a vote of 14 to 2, and the latter by a vote of 11 to 5. A motion to confirm the name of MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK for President of the Board, was laid on the table by a vote of 9 to 6. The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

The clipper-ship *Wild Pidgeon*, lying at Pier No. 45 East River, was struck by lightning yesterday during the severe storm, and one of her masts was shattered to pieces. A carpenter on board was knocked senseless, and while efforts were being made at the New-York Hospital to restore him, he became violently insane. It is believed he will die. A dwelling-house at the corner of Prince and Sullivan streets was also struck, but no damage of consequence was done.

The Court-Martial in the case of Major CROSS, U. S. A., yesterday granted the accused sixty days to procure the attendance of an important witness from California. By the principal witness for the prosecution it was proved that payment had been made by Major CROSS, of nearly the whole amount claimed to be due by the Government. The accused expects to show that the balance is in his favor.

An investigation by Coroner JACKMAN yesterday into the cause of VIRGINIA STEWART's death, resulted in a verdict against ROBERT C. MCDONALD. The accused was present, and apparently took a deep interest in the proceedings. He seemed to be laboring under nervous excitement, and made strong efforts to preserve a look of composure. At the conclusion of the Inquest he was recommitted to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. That body will have the testimony in the case placed in their hands to-day. The remains of his victim were interred yesterday at Calvary Cemetery.

Recorder BARNARD was occupied till quite a late hour, yesterday, in trying cases in the Court of Sessions. A large amount of business was transacted, and three or four of the prisoners met their deserts in rather heavy sentences. The Grand Jury will be dismissed to-day, and the term will end.

The Cummings *habeas corpus* case came up again yesterday, but was adjourned, owing to Mrs. HAGGERTY's confinement, until the 15th.

The particulars of another murder will be found in our columns this morning. A woman named CATHARINE NOONAN, residing at Red Hook Point, was kicked to death by her husband last night. The parties were very intemperate and had frequent quarrels.

The stormy weather, yesterday, checked business. Limited sales of Flour were effected at reduced prices. New Wheat again advanced, owing to its scarcity, but it was not active. Corn was quiet, and prices were barely supported. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Tobacco were rather lightly dealt in. Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops and Seeds were in slack request. Foreign Liquors were attracting more attention. The changes in other commodities were unimportant. Freights were firmer, though the engagements were not very extensive.

How to Tranquilize Mexico.

We return over and over again to the unhappy condition of Mexico, for the subject ought to be deeply interesting to the people of the United States, inseparably connected as it is with the progress of liberal ideas on the American Continent. The anarchy and bloodshed of which the neighboring Republic has been the theatre since her patriots first unfurled the flag of independence have exhausted her resources, made shipwreck, not merely of her liberties, but of her civilization, and have left her to the scorn and contempt of every Power in Christendom. Perhaps their long history of civil strife has proved, as their enemies assert, that the Mexican people are weak and unstable, and incapable of understanding the principles or appreciating the practical blessings of Liberty; but it has proved also that, if they lack the strength to support a Constitutional Government, they are not the less earnest in their desire to see one established, though their efforts to that end have been so sadly misdirected. In the excess of our Democratic zeal we are always ready to sympathize with the oppressed nationalities of the Old World; but what have we done to rescue this sister Republic at our doors from her troubles? What are we doing now to lift her from the deep degradation into which she has fallen? Our acts, in a case where to act was not only our interest but a solemn duty, have, it must be admitted, fallen far short of our professions. This country has not merely been a passive spectator of the sufferings of the Mexican Republic. We have wounded where we should have healed; and lent our strength actually to the work of prostrating our weaker neighbor.

We have long and earnestly urged the necessity of interfering in Mexican affairs. We have denounced piracy under its pretty modern name of fillibusterism, and we have maintained, as we still do maintain, that annexation should be no part of our policy, and no motive for our action. Our interference should be founded on a nobler basis.

The work of raising an American nationality to its proper place among the States of the earth is surely more worthy the ambition of the preponderating American Power than the annexation of territory we do not want, or the subjection of a people who look up to us for guidance and protection. Mexico herself has called upon us for aid, and even England and France have rebuked our cold neutrality as inconsistent with our professions and our duty. At the present moment, more keenly than at any other in her past history, Mexico needs assistance for the support of the Constitutional Government that the majority of her people have established, and if we would not be shamed by the spectacle of European interference,—perhaps even of a European Protectorate over an American Republic,—we must decide, and at once, to act.

The practical question is—What kind of assistance shall Mexico have?—for we presume that, with this difficulty solved, all others could be easily surmounted. It is clearly impossible that the United States Government could, with any respect for its own or the nation's dignity, either overtly or covertly countenance a fillibustering movement into Mexico. American assistance to the Juarez Government, if it be given at all, should come direct from the fountain-head, with the sanction and approbation of the country at large. This is not a matter to be carried out in secret, or to be concealed behind the veil of diplomatic intrigue, but a high duty, for the just performance of which the Government of the United States should be responsible to Mexico and the world. We do not even allude here to our own interests—bound up as they are with those of the entire commercial world—and which imperatively demand that Mexico should be tranquilized. She certainly cannot tranquilize herself. A majority of her people are anxious to see a Constitutional Government established, and are willing to have it established by the aid of United States troops. An armed interference would have to be conducted, of course, with extreme delicacy, for it would be indispensable, above all other considerations, that the Mexican people should be inspired with the most perfect confidence in our good faith. The direct and necessarily responsible action of our Government would be a guarantee which they could not refuse to accept.

The American people would, doubtless, like to see the Mexicans establish themselves by themselves, and were money alone wanting to secure so desirable an end, money could readily be procured. But the Mexicans have proved themselves to be incapable of establishing a permanent Government based on liberal principles—not because they are averse to it, but because the Church is an enemy too active and too powerful to be kept down. Tranquility will never be restored to Mexico without foreign aid, and if her present Constitutional Government should formally ask that aid of us, why should we not afford it? Private aid would give rise to many injurious and possibly well-founded suspicions, but the public aid of the Government and people of the United States, given on the faith of the nation, could not be distrusted. The moral effect of the presence of three or four thousand American troops in Mexico would, of itself, greatly contribute to the pacification of the Republic, while it would offer the best reply that could possibly be made to these imputations upon our conduct in connection with our Spanish-American neighbors, which have already done so much to damage our reputation, and to impair our influence throughout the world.

The New Sardinian Ministry.

The "swift witnesses" who, in this country as well as in Italy, have been accusing the French Emperor of "treason" to that Italy for which he has already done more than any European Sovereign for the last fifty years has dared to dream of, may well be confounded by the liberty which the "master of thirty legions" has plainly left to the Italian States of arranging their own internal affairs.

In Tuscany we find the national sentiment taking free course in the vindication of the general sentiment of hostility to a Grand-Ducal family, whose only thought in a time of trial, twice repeated, has been to save itself and leave the Commonwealth to chance and fate. In the Duchies we hear of movements steadily going on to secure the exclusion of the Austro-Italian Princes who fled at the first cannon-shot of the Franco-Sardinian armies into the camp of FRANCIS JOSEPH. In the Romagna we find the Marquis PEPOLI, the kinsman at once of NAPOLEON III. and of the Italian patriot, CARLO PEPOLI, Commissioner in 1848 of the Roman forces which fought for freedom by the side of the armies of DURANDO, assisting the wise and liberal MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO to bring about a practical secularization of one part, at least, of the States of the Church. All these things do not look as if Italy had been delivered to the Austrians, in chains, by the peace of Villafranca. Still less can the formation of a new Ministry in Sardinia, under RATAZZI, be interpreted in this sense.

URBANO RATAZZI is an Italian of the Italians. Born in the heart of Sardinia in 1808, of a family long famous in politics and at the bar, he has never been faithless to the best interests of Italian liberalism. His first distinction was won at the Court of Appeals at Casale twenty years ago; and after the defeat of CHARLES ALBERT at Custozza he was called by that King into a Ministry of a week's duration, under the patriot GIOBERTI, that first author of the scheme of a Papal Primacy, which is now again shadowed forth in the treaty arrangements of France and Austria. When this short-lived Ministry fell, RATAZZI became an Opposition leader, and came again into power with GIOBERTI at the end of the year, only to leave his Cabinet when it was proposed to send Sardinian troops to Rome for the reëstablishment of the Papal Government by force. This proposition, repelled by the Sardinian Parliament, brought on the fall of the Gioberti government, and made RATAZZI more prominent than ever. He was Minister of Grace and Justice when the fatal day of Novara brought on the abdication of CHARLES ALBERT. Ever since he has been a leader of the moderate Liberals in the Parliament of Sardinia, and in 1852 was President of the Lower Chamber. That he is no impracticable fanatic was proved in 1854, when he took office as Minister of Justice under Count CAVOUR, to whom he has always been opposed. No man in Sardinia is more respected than he by all the true liberalism of the country; and his present control of her ministerial arrangements is the best evidence which the world could have that the Sub-Alpine kingdom is no vassal of Napoleonism, as the enemies of NAPOLEON III. understand that phrase.

Taxation in England.

The proposal made by Mr. GLADSTONE, not only to retain, but raise the income tax in England to ninepence in the pound, bids fair to revive the somewhat acrimonious discussion by which all England was agitated on the same subject a few years ago. The storm subsided at that period, owing to the expectation generally entertained that the burden would prove but temporary, and that as long as the alleged defects in the manner of laying it on were but to be of but short duration, it was hardly worth while to take much trouble in having them remedied. The course of events since that period has shown, however, the futility of all expectations of a lasting *régime* of peace and economy. England is apparently every day further and further from the state of things which made the year 1835 the halcyon epoch of the Manchester Reformer. The naval and military expenditures having declined steadily after the battle of Waterloo, in that year reached their minimum, but from that point have been ever since steadily rising. Each year in its turn has brought an excuse or a reason for arming. There was either a war in India, or a war in China, or a war in the Cape of Good Hope, or a war in Egypt, or Russia had designs on India, or France was undertaking an invasion. Even the great peace-making and peace-cementing year of 1851 brought no relief from the war's chronic waste and chronic alarm. The Great Exhibition was hardly over, and the reign of Universal Brotherhood which it was supposed to have inaugurated, had hardly begun, when the *coup d'état* at Paris brought up the fierce phantom of French invasion. The Russian war broke out in 1853, the Indian mutiny in 1857, and in 1859, LOUIS NAPOLEON, flushed with his gigantic struggle in Italy, is supposed to meditate a "difficulty" with England of imposing magnitude. With such an experience as this of the folly of conjuring up visions of cheap government, small navies and no armies, the income tax once more becomes a vexed and vexatious question. In Mr. GLADSTONE's new budget it once more occupies a prominent position. He proposes to meet the new demands on the Exchequer by an increased percentage, and if his demand be accorded, as a necessity of the present crisis, it is hard to see what is to prevent the income tax from becoming a permanent feature of English finances. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to levy ninepence in the pound on all incomes over £150, and endeavors to sweeten the dose, by the assurance that the measure is to be of but temporary operation. There is nothing in the appearance of the political horizon in Europe at present to warrant the belief that the next ten years will furnish less cause for arming and remaining armed than the ten years last past. As we have said already, the Italian question is acknowledged on all hands to be still unsettled; India is in anything but a secure position; there are rumors and misgivings, whether well or ill-founded, afloat on every side as to the future policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON, which are anything but reassuring for English politicians. Under these circumstances it will be vain for Mr. GLADSTONE to attempt to cover the inequalities of his tax, by fair promises of its early abrogation. Everybody in England is fully satisfied that it has already become a recognized normal mode of raising a large portion of the revenue, and an equitable adjustment will be clamored for again with just as much vigor as ever.

The grievance of which the malcontents complain in the matter is this—that the same percentage is extracted from the yearly income of a man who derives it from landed estates, or Government securities, a species of property as sure as the ground he treads on, and in no way dependent upon his health, or his exertions, as from that of a man who earns his living day by day, and who loses it by sickness, and whose family are consigned to destitution by his death. In other words, a clerk with a salary of £200 a year, or a lawyer earning three hundred, is taxed in the same ratio, as the Marquis of Westminster, who draws £100,000 from the ground rents of Belgravia. There is between the two cases the enormous difference of certainty and uncertainty; between the proportion levied in each, and the manner of levying it, there is no difference whatever. This has long proved a standing ground of quarrel between the landed interest and the liberals. It is the middle and working classes, of course, who find reason to complain of the mode of raising the tax. The aristocracy have no fault to find with it, except that it is levied at all. The consequence is, that every time it comes up for discussion it complicates the old feud, which is already fed by so many traditional animosities, as well as by so many real grievances.

It seriously embarrasses, as may readily be imagined, the position of any minister in troublous times. His *dernier ressort* is a bone of contention, which rouses fiercer quarrels than almost any other question, either of home or foreign politics. It is bad enough to have to fall back on the income tax at all, but it is still worse to find the income tax a still knottier problem than even electoral reform. GLADSTONE is dexterous, ingenious and painstaking. Whether he will maintain to the last, as DISRAELI maintained, that it is impossible to devise a system of direct taxation which shall fairly recognize the solid and undoubted difference which exists between accumulations safely invested, and precarious daily earnings, remains to be seen.

As the day is not far distant when we may have to solve the problem ourselves, and when the gradual increase in our taxes may render it of as much importance to us as to the English, its discussion in Parliament merits the attention as well of the American as the British public.

A Cautious Coroner.

We suppose it is possible for a Coroner to possess common sense, although we are aware that the popular impression tends quite the other way; and we must, therefore, most sincerely regret that the solemn duty of inquiring into the causes of the recent railway massacre at Schaghticoke, in this State, and of fastening the responsibility of that atrocious crime upon the parties really guilty, should have fallen into the hands of a Coroner, and a Coroner's Jury, more than ordinarily open to the charge of mental imbecility.

The Coroner in this case—one Mr. MADDEN, of Rensselaer County—convened his jury upon the body of CHARLES PLYMPTON, one of the victims of the slaughter of Tuesday last. Witnesses were called to testify to the state of the bridge and the road generally under the control of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada" Railway Company, and they were not slow in bearing their testimony. The Bridge-master of the Road, for instance, a man employed by the Railway Company, and familiar with the whole line, declared that he had "examined the bridge many times this Summer; that his last examination was made about three weeks since; that the ends of the lower cords were somewhat decayed and rotten; and that he accordingly *told the Superintendent, Mr. William White, that they ought to have a new bridge right away.*"

Upon this it seems that Mr. WHITE gave orders for "going at" the bridge; but apparently reflecting afterwards on the vast expense of strengthening the rotten structure, came down on Saturday of last week, looked at the bridge, (they were beginning to tinker it then, just four days before it became a bridge of sighs to so many innocent souls,) and remarked with economical remonstrance to his bridge-master, "Why, COOLEY, *this is not a bad bridge.*" Three months ago, in May, the same farce had been acted, for Mr. Bridge-master COOLEY had then reported the state of the bridge to his employers; and they then, we suppose, like Mr. WHITE, thought the bridge "not a bad bridge" if it could be made to carry them safely over another quarter of receipts from passengers without new expenses for safety. Organized on a principle of permanent swindling, with the chance of murder always staring it in the face, why should this bankrupt company have been expected to trouble itself about a rotten timber, more or less?

The trains kept on running. Bridge-master COOLEY saw them run, and at a much greater speed than the prescribed rate of four miles an hour, across his rotten, rocking bridge. He mentioned this fact, too, to Mr. Superintendent WHITE, and got for answer, that there was *much to do, and no money to do it with.*" True, "substantial" men, decent citizens of Albany, men who might hesitate, we will hope, to indorse the charge of a conspirator bent on cheating a bank, gave their names as directors to this penniless road, and made their fellow-citizens believe it a road worthy to be used; but they gave no money withal, and so the trains must hurry onward to death, because the exchequer was empty.

All this and more was laid before Mr. Coroner MADDEN. It is all printed now, in black and white, for all the world to read; but Mr. MADDEN had the benefit of it first, he and his Jury: WM. VAN VECHTEN, S. S. CONGDON, JOHN L. WEEKS, CHARLES CLUTE, EDWARD VADENBURGH, ABRAM VAN VECHTEN.

These wise and valiant persons had the facts of this hideous tale of recklessness, greed and inhumanity set forth in order, solemnly, fully for their information. And what was their inference? The reader must not imagine that we are laughing at him. The subject is too grimly earnest for facetiousness; and the verdict we publish was really rendered by the men whose names we have given above upon this case and its details. They are well satisfied, they say,

> "That the said CHARLES PLYMPTON came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Tomhanic Creek, while engaged on a regular train of said Railroad as Mail Agent; and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, the *Jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured.*"

Since the famous Welsh Jury, which brought in a verdict of "indiscreet conduct" against a husband for throwing his wife off the top of a three-story house, "whereby her skull was fractured that she died," we have had nothing more *Coroneresque* than this.

Observe the polite generality of the expression, "those having charge of said road should be highly censured." Who "those having charge" are, the jury tacitly decline to say. Not for the world would they intimate that the respectable Directors could thus be censurable. It may be they meant the conductor and the engineer, who barely escaped with their lives. Or, perhaps, good easy men, they intended a disrespectful allusion to the angelic powers above. A miraculous interposition might, indeed, have averted the catastrophe. But the public will hardly soar so high on its quest of the responsible parties to this great crime against society.

The weight truly rests upon the men who had control of the Company's affairs; who received the money of their victims, and with whom alone the power rested to make the road safe. These men are the Board of Directors. If they did not know the dangerous condition of their road, that ignorance was criminal. If other avocations prevented a proper attention on their part to the state of the road, it was a crime in them to hold the trust. If they were indisposed to make the road fit for the passage of trains, it was their duty to stop these trains from running. By enticing passengers into their cars they were obtaining money under false pretences, and under false pretences which, as they well knew, involved the sacrifice of human life. In other words, they were daily swindlers, with the chance of becoming murderers as well. Did cupidity ever wear a more loathsome form than this? Let not the high personal standing of the criminals be pleaded in extenuation of their crime. It but aggravates their guilt. These respectable Directors used their respectability to aid them in coining a little money from the blood of innocent victims, feeble women and tender babes. Truly, oh most cautious of Coroners, mildest-mannered MADDEN, it may be said with perfect safety that such conduct deserves "the highest censure!"

MATTERS IN PLYMOUTH.

The End of the Festival and the Beginning of the Fray—The Pilgrims make way for the Spiritualists.

From the Special Reporter of the N. Y. Times.

PLYMOUTH, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

Monument Hill, on which the new memorial is to be raised, is a very commanding elevation, a mile distant from the line of the shore. Its summit has been leveled off, and a bed of granite laid as a foundation for the monument. The work has been designed and so far executed by a well-known artist of Boston, HAMMATT BILLINGS, Esq., who seems to have made the whole subject of the Memorial his own especial study, sparing no exertion, no expense, and no professional skill necessary to make the monument a magnificent "fact." I saw a model of his "Faith," in his studio in Boston, and though it is a work of immense size, requiring an unusual amount of distinct elaboration, the whole has been carefully brought forward to its present stage of completeness with a result most strikingly beautiful. The whole work of the monument cannot be completed for several years.

Plymouth Rock, the genuine old stepping-stone, has found two resting places. In 1774, a portion of the upper surface, several tons in weight, was broken off, and removed further up into the town, where it now lies, surrounded by an iron railing. The remaining part of the rock continues in its original position, and marks the spot whereon those brave old Pilgrim Fathers first trod the soil of the savage. The rock is about seven feet long, and four-and-a-half to five in its general width. It stands at about water-mark, showing that since 1620 the land has neither gained nor lost from the sea. A long wharf has been built out into the water, directly in front of it, by some patriotic soul, while others of the like mind surrounded this sacred locality with coal yards and fish-stores. This, however, will soon be remedied, an attempt being made to purchase up all the property about the Rock, in order to secure it again from any like intrusions.

Your reporter visited to-day a number of localities peculiar in their associations, among them the Pilgrim Hall, where are preserved various relics of the forefathers—pewter dishes and an iron cooking pot, once the property of MYLES STANDISH; two chairs, one formerly the property of Gov. CARVER—which really *did* come over in the *Mayflower*—the earliest importation of cabinet-ware of any kind into this country, and that on free-trade principles. There are so many interesting relics here that I find it impossible to go through them in anything like a reasonable space of paper, and shall therefore pass on to a notice of a painting by Mr. H. SARGENT, which stands at the upper end of the hall, "The Landing of the Forefathers." The figures in this picture are larger than life, and are supposed to be portraits of the individuals they represent. In the foreground stands Gov. CARVER, with an air intensely dignified. His arms are extended toward the Indian Sagamore, SAMOSET, a name immortalized in the "crack" hotel of modern Plymouth, who bends in a somewhat supplicating and highly inconvenient attitude, as though laying himself, his followers and his domain, at the feet of their future lords. On the Governor's left shoulder leans his wife, while their children, and a well-bred looking dog, crouch at his feet, the former lost in amazement at the dusky gentleman before them, and the latter fearlessly sniffing in the novel odor of savage calves. To the left stands MYLES, and to the left of him again his wife ROSE, while behind Gov. CARVER, and surrounding the central group, are Gov. BRADFORD, Gov. WINSLOW and wife, and the remaining members of that extraordinary Puritan band. The picture is a very curious work of art, and delights the Yankee connoisseurs immensely.

The old burying ground has also received some attention from me, as it must from every one who has occasion to visit Plymouth. Here "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," and here are mossy old grave stones, half fallen to decay, on some of which a close scrutiny can barely decipher dates of 150 years ago, some older ones being entirely obliterated, thanks to time, small boys irreverent of the Past, and soft sandstone rock. Quaint old headstones, in quaint old letterings, give one some things to think of in this remote and hushed and pleasant spot.

To day, houses and streets have returned to their primitive nakedness, and of the beautiful evergreen arches nothing but the frame—the skeleton—reminding one of the alarming skirts which dangle from second-story milliner's windows. The bunting is down, the tents are struck; the Plymouth Monument Celebration is at an end, and the "spirits summoned from the vasty deep" are about to take the place of the Pilgrims and their Free-soil worshippers.

The first preliminary proceedings of the National Convention of Spiritualists took place this afternoon. J. S. LOVELAND, of Boston, a noted philosopher, was chosen President. But a few of the "choice spirits" are here as yet—I mean, of course, in the flesh, for I don't know how many thousand ghosts may be gathering to the conflict of thought and feeling and fancy which is to begin to morrow, and to be continued on Sunday. The event, it is expected, will be memorable in the history of Spiritualism, a solemn "declaration of sentiments" being resolved upon. I am, in fact, assisting at the Augsburg Confession, or the Dort Synod, or the Westminster Congregation of the MEDIUMITES! The following are the points announced for discussion:

1. Who are Spiritualists? Under this head I suppose it will be settled whether Prof. FELTON is or is not a believer in the new wisdom.

2. What is Spiritualism? One would imagine that in answering the first question this would also be answered, but these people like to hear themselves talk, and are inimitable at the anatomy of hairs.

3. What is the Relation of Spiritualism to Reform? Under this division we shall have debates on Physiological Science, Education, the Theory of Parentage, the Emancipation of Women, and the Abolition of Slavery. The Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, Miss LUCY STONE, Mr. GARRISON, and other shining lights, will arise and burn before us, no doubt very brilliantly. I will reflect their radiance as best I can.

GOTHAM.

Sad Accident at Bloomfield, N. J.

THE BOILER OF A PAPER-MILL BURST—THREE MEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, the boiler of RANDOLPH & VAN LIEW's paper-mill, at Bloomfield, N. J., burst. THOMAS BROWN, a colored man, driver of the team which was employed to do the carting of the mill, was seriously, and, it is feared, fatally injured. He was engaged at the time in unloading his wagon, and was distant but a few feet from the boiler when it exploded. A beam of wood, or a piece of the boiler, struck him behind the right ear, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. He also inhaled the steam, and it is hardly possible that he can survive his injuries. LAWRENCE KENNEDY, the fireman, who was at his station, was caught beneath the falling timbers. The lower part of his body was entirely buried beneath large beams, and he was extricated with the greatest difficulty. His legs were badly crushed, though it is supposed amputation will not be necessary. A brother of KENNEDY, who was visiting him, and who happened to be in another part of the mill, was also slightly injured. His left arm was broken, but he escaped almost miraculously with a few scratches beside, though the front of the mill in which he was standing was entirely broken up. The boiler was situated under a shed exterior to the main building. Not only was the shed entirely destroyed, but the mill itself will need to be entirely rebuilt. Its timbers are broken, and the building, which is of wood, leans toward and overhangs the place the boiler occupied. The high chimney is cracked, and in all probability will have to be pulled down.

Dr. N. S. KING, one of the physicians in the place, came immediately to the scene of the casualty and did all in his power for the sufferers. The citizens also lent their assistance wherever it was available.

It is impossible to tell as yet what was the cause of the explosion. Only a week since the boiler was thoroughly overhauled, and, as was supposed, was put in complete repair. A piece of it six feet in length was hurled a distance of about 100 feet into an adjoining lot, while the governor of the engine was thrown about 40 rods and buried in the ground three feet.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE—HOW HE ESCAPED.—The Manchester (N. H.) *Daily American* of the 4th says: "The runaway slave, who was in this city on Tuesday, was a Louisiana plantation hand about thirty years of age. Till about two years since he was as ignorant as the veriest Hottentot, but a tarry with his master for two Winters at New Orleans had somewhat opened his eyes. By the advice of some one he hid himself on board a vessel bound for New-York. Here he was discovered, threatened, but not abused by the officers. He left the ship, and was sent to Boston, where he was cheated by another negro and sent to Lowell with a ticket which he supposed would carry him to Canada. He passed Monday night at Concord, where he came near being met by his master, who reached Concord by the last train of Monday, and left on the first train of Tuesday for Burlington. He was then taken quietly to this city on Tuesday afternoon, where means were provided to send him to Canada by a safe route. He is decidedly a *green* hand, and will need instruction and advice to enable him to take care of himself. He has good native capacities, however, and in a year or two can become a capital farm laborer. He bears the marks of hard usage in the cotton field."

THE PEACE.

Interesting Speculations of the Peace, its Causes and Consequences.

The editor of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* sends to that journal from Paris an interesting letter on the Peace, from which we extract passages, the importance of which our readers will readily recognize. The familiarity of M. MASSERAS with the political questions of Europe, not less than his practiced skill as a journalist, entitle his views to special consideration.

"We must not expect diplomacy alone to rule the new situation. Already Tuscany has shown most energetically her little desire to come again under the Grand Ducal rule. Modena and the Roman Legations have similar tendencies. On the other hand, Count CAVOUR has left the direction of affairs in Piedmont, because he could not sign a treaty which did not accord with his programme, and his name has already become the rallying word of a powerful party at Turin as well as at Milan, at Florence as well as at Bologna. It is hardly probable that these different elements will remain idle, and more than one important occurrence will certainly take place in Italy during the course of the diplomatic work to which the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria are about proceeding, in order to give a definite form to the Convention of Villafranca.

At Zurich, in Switzerland, this work is to be accomplished, and the choice of the town alone shows sufficiently that up to this time at least there has been no thought of a General Congress. NAPOLEON III. and FRANCIS JOSEPH intend to complete by themselves what they commenced by themselves. The only point yet undecided, is in what shape the interrupted negotiations between them will be submitted to the great neutral Powers, and whether Russia, Prussia and England will be collectively appealed to to sanction the new Italian adjustment, or whether a simple notification of the dispositions made will be given separately and courteously to the Courts of St. Petersburgh, of London and Berlin.

Whatever may be the course adopted in this regard, the fact which I set out with remains unaltered. France and Austria have changed the state of affairs resulting from the treaties of 1815, without calling for the intervention of the Powers which these treaties erected into the absolute arbiters of Europe. On this account alone this consideration must have had great weight in the balance of the decision of NAPOLEON III.; but it is far from being the only one to which he has yielded in sheathing again that victorious sword at the point of which he seemed to hold irrevocably the entire enfranchisement of Italy.

From what I learn in well-informed quarters, I am led to believe that the thought of cutting short the war at the first favorable opportunity suggested itself to NAPOLEON the day after the battle of Magenta. In that day's work the Piedmontese army was charged with making a flank movement which ought to have cut in two the Austrian forces. The slowness with which the troops of VICTOR EMANUEL crossed the Ticino caused this part of the plan to fail, and diminished the results of the victory. NAPOLEON III., they assure me, felt great dissatisfaction on this account, which was not diminished, but aggravated, by the tardy action of the Lombards. These people were very prodigal of acclamations and welcomes to their liberators. The nobility turned their palaces into hospitals, and women of the first families pressed to divide the care of the wounded with the Sisters of Charity; but the active and efficacious aid which France had a right to hope for, Lombardy entirely failed to give. Although more than a month elapsed between the freeing of the Milanese and the interview at Villafranca, Lombardy had not furnished four thousand men to the allied army. The insurrection, of which they said so much, from which they promised themselves so great relief, broke out here and there, in one village and then in another, but only on the steps of the retreating Austrians, and culminated in cries, illuminations and hanging out of banners. As to the appeal to arms, military organization, to effective coöperation in the work of freedom, nothing has been done, and they seemed to be making no preparations. One can see that inaction like this was not of a nature to encourage the French to push to an extreme the sacrifices which the Italian cause has already cost us. Circumstances elsewhere became such that the nonchalance of the people in acting for themselves might have brought about incalculable results. The attitude of Germany made a war on the Rhine more imminent every day. Without doubt in drawing the sword NAPOLEON III. foresaw this contingency, but he must have looked at it with the conviction that at a given day Italy would have been sufficient to her own defense, and that she might allow France to concentrate all her force against the German coalition. From the time when he had ground to doubt that this would be so, from the time when he was able to foresee that in case of a general war it would be necessary for him to hold his own almost alone both on the Adige and the Rhine, the thought of an immediate peace took shape in his mind, and it would be hard to say that this was altogether unnatural. Such were his feelings, when, after the battle of Solferino the Emperor of Austria showed himself inclined to accept the proposition of mediation on the part of England and Prussia. To reject these offers would have been for NAPOLEON to give the signal of a rising in mass of the German Confederation; to receive them kindly was to advance towards the unknown future under the reassumed guardianship of European arbitrament. Resolved upon bringing the war to an end from the motives which I have already enumerated, he wished at least to put all the advantages possible on his side; and for this reason he turned into a decisive negotiation the interview at Villafranca, intended at first as a simple conference on the overtures. By this he has gained on the one side the advantages of giving the *coup de grace* to the treaties of 1815; on the other, of placing immediately under the eyes of his vanquished enemy all the honor due to his own moderation—an honor which would have redounded in a great degree to Prussia and England if peace had been made in virtue of their good offices.

What is the practical result of the peace, untimely as NAPOLEON must, in fact, consider the solution, in certain aspects, to be?

Italy, with the exception of Venetia, will be master of her own destiny. The logical and necessary perfection of the idea of an Italian Confederation, is the abandonment of this Confederation to itself; the cessation of all intervention, of all foreign influence in the Peninsula. Consequently, it belongs to the population to determine of their own will what they wish—to control their own future condition. One of two things must happen—either they will reach their aim without serious agitation, and then France will wait to see that others allow them to accomplish their destiny freely; or, they may fall into discord and anarchy, and in this case France will claim, on the ground of that which she has done to-day the right of intervention to the exclusion of every other Power. NAPOLEON's proclamation to the army clearly foreshadows that in his mind such was the turning point of the new state of things in Italy. If the bases of Villafranca are not a future already in full bloom, they contain the germ of their future.

On the side of the Rhine the peace opens consequences not less important to be followed out; it leaves Austria deeply exasperated against Prussia, which hindered the Germanic Confederation from coming to her assistance—Prussia injured by the reproaches which Austria has addressed to her—the Confederation shaken in the very foundations of its *entente cordiale*—and the threatening Anglo-Austrian alliance compromised, perhaps forever.

Interesting from the River Plate.

URQUIZA'S WAR AGAINST BUENOS AYRES—MANIFESTO FROM URQUIZA—PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE IN BUENOS AYRES.

By an arrival at this port we have Montevidean papers to June 10. There is no local news of interest. The *Constitution* of the 10th, however, contains a manifesto of six columns from URQUIZA, going over the grounds of his misunderstanding with the province of Buenos Ayres. He declares that that province is tyranized over by a set of bloody executioners, who have expelled four thousand loyal citizens, and who spend hundreds of millions of paper money every year to keep up their unlawful dominion. He winds up a characteristic document by remarking:

"We do not make a war of conquest upon our brethren of Buenos Ayres; we bring them peace, liberty, law, union, and a fraternal embrace, which will solidify and perpetuate the national integrity and organization. * * * * The Province of Buenos Ayres will receive us as brothers and liberators. Her most valiant sons will fly to swell the files of the National army. The national arms, basing liberty upon the law, will restore the proscript to his home, to the citizen his rights, peace to the people, quietude to the Argentines, and splendor to the country."

As a commentary on the truth of the declarations in this manifesto, the advices from Buenos Ayres state that the people of that province were united in their determination to oppose URQUIZA. Col. BARTOLOME MITRE had been made a General, and had taken active command of the forces. The Island of Martin Garcia, which commands the mouths of the rivers Parana and Uruguay, had been garrisoned by a strong detachment of the Buenos Ayrean National Guard.

The war-steamer *General Pinto* had boarded the British brig *Earl of Derby*, bound from Montevideo to Rosario, and had taken from her 2,000 sabres, sent by URQUIZA'S son, DIOGENES, to a commercial house in Rosario.

The Governments of both Province and Confederation have issued decrees closing all communication between their dependencies.

The Government of Buenos Ayres had purchased the last merchant-steamer in the river, the *Olmira de Brown*, paying for her in bonds, equivalent to $60,000 silver.

The credit of Buenos Ayres was excellent, URQUIZA was short of money.

From Rio de Janeiro.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Panama* we have Rio papers of June 19. There is no local news of interest in them. Only one death by yellow fever was reported on the 18th. Sales of coffee were limited to 4,000 bags on the 18th. An English bark was chartered for Valparaiso for £800, and an American schooner for New-York at 50c.

Arrived, June 18, ship *Statesman*, EMERY, fifty days from New-York, with coal.

Sailed, June 18, herm. brig *Mary MacRay*, CROKER, for Wilmington with coffee; yacht *Mahlon*, BALES; *Primrose*, for Philadelphia, with coffee; bark *Creole* BUCK, for Philadelphia with coffee.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN A TENEMENT HOUSE — ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Officer O'CONNELL, of the Nineteenth Ward, on going home to his residence, Thursday evening, was informed that two boys, whose parents occupy apartments in the same building, which is a tenement house No. 139 East Fortieth-street, had discovered, while playing in the cellar, a large quantity of bank bills concealed in the timbers supporting the floor. On making further inquiries, he found that the money had been taken possession of by the mother of one of the boys, a Mrs. HAYNES. He proceeded to her apartments where he was shown the treasure, which amounted to $6,400 in $10 bills on the Oneida County Bank, at Utica. Officer O'CONNELL took the money to the Station-house and gave it in possession of Capt. BRYAN. Yesterday the bills were exhibited to a broker, who pronounced them counterfeits, and said they were exceedingly well executed, and were the first counterfeits he had ever seen on that bank. A German, named CHRISTIAN VANDWINGELE, who occupies the premises where the money was found, was yesterday taken into custody by direction of Capt. BRYAN, on suspicion that he might know something about the matter; but he asserts his utter ignorance of the manner in which the money came to be deposited on his premises, and after hearing his story the Capt. became convinced that he is entirely innocent in the matter. The probability is that the money was deposited there for concealment by those who manufactured it, or by their agents, until a favorable opportunity offered for putting it into circulation. The bills were all new, and were done up in packages of $1000 each. The premises have been thoroughly searched, but no more of the counterfeits have been discovered.

PICNIC EXCURSION OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF THE MARINERS' CHURCH.—The children of the Sunday School—some 200 in number—attached to this Church, together with a large portion of the congregation, made an excursion yesterday to Pleasant Valley, a pretty little place near Fort Lee, in anticipation of a day's enjoyment for their party. The sail from Catherine-slip to the Valley was delightful; and after spreading out their stores of pies, cakes, berries, sandwiches and other good things upon large tables under the trees, the little ones of the party had just time enough to help themselves comfortably to whatever they wished, when the merciless rain came down in torrents, and there was a general scamper to a large shed which was fortunately near, and which proved a passable shelter from the storm. Here they were bound in for the rest of the afternoon; but through the efforts of Mr. CHAS. P. JONES, the pastor of the congregation, and the choir, led by Prof. GEO. N. PETTIT, the time passed pleasantly enough. Mr. JONES gathered the little ones about him, and entertained them by a variety of amusing stories and talks, and then the choir—which is, indeed, a very fine one, and which boasts among its singers one young lady, Miss JENNY GECHNEY, who would make a sensation at the opera—sung glees, songs and trios in capital style. At about 5 o'clock the party started homeward, and on the way encountered a company of colored excursionists, who waved their handkerchiefs, and seemed returning to the City in the best spirits, and as if their pleasures had not been very much curtailed by the showering they must have suffered.

MEETING OF THE HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At a Regular Meeting of the Board yesterday, the City Inspector stated that he had seized in Washington Market the carcasses of 14 sheep and 5 hogs, the latter of which had evidently died of hog cholera, which prevails extensively among the City piggeries. A resolution was adopted authorizing the City Inspector to remove all the piggeries in the City south of Eighty-sixth street. Dr. GUNN, the Health officer, reported the arrival, from Havana, of the brigs *R. R. Milan* and *Pepe*, with crews all well; also brig *Brontes*, from Sierra Leone, the crew of which, with the exception of the Captain and mate and one sailor, had all died on the passage with malignant fever. The survivors were still sick with the disease. The first two vessels were ordered to be detained at Quarantine nine days, and the last until further orders. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

CLIPPER SHIP WILD PIGEON STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the severe storm of yesterday the lightning struck the clipper ship *Wild Pigeon*, lying at Pier No 45 North River. One of the masts of the vessel was shattered to pieces, and a carpenter named FREDERICK RADWAY, who was on deck, was knocked senseless. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where every exertion was made by Dr. CAMERON to restore him to consciousness. At a late hour last evening a dreadful change took place—the patient becoming crazy, to such an extent that it was found necessary to put him in a straight-jacket. It is feared he will die. The dwelling-house on the corner of Sullivan and Prince streets was also struck by lightning. The fluid struck the gutter, drawing the edges together, forming it into the shape of a pipe, and then passed along the gutter-pipe in front of the house to the ground, doing no damage except to destroy the pipe.

CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—The new Church for the Deaf and Dumb (Parish of St. Ann's) will be formally opened to-morrow in the edifice corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, recently occupied by the Rev. Mr. CORRY'S Baptist congregation, and formerly known as Christ Church (Episcopalian.) The property has been purchased, with the adjoining parsonage, for the sum of $70,000, of which $20,000 was paid down. The Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET is the Rector of the parish, and, through the timely aid of the friends of the deaf and dumb, has succeeded in securing this eligible locality. He has labored diligently for the past seven years to accomplish the object so satisfactorily attained.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday afternoon, during the thunder storm, a man whose name was not reported, was struck by lightning, while walking in the Ramble, at the Central Park, and almost instantly killed. The body was removed to the old State Arsenal, where Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest. Deceased is supposed to have been a laborer in the Park.

FATAL FALL.—A boy about eight years of age, named JOHN HENRY GARITTY, while playing in one of the upper floors of the new building in Forsyth-street, corner of Grand, on Thursday afternoon, fell through to the second floor, and was so severely injured that he died yesterday morning.

DROWNED.—JOHN HARTY, a lad about ten years of age, was drowned yesterday in the dock foot of Fifty-third-street, East River. His body was recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth street.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—Mr. SYMMES GARDNER, of No. 8 Wall-street, who was arrested the other day, charged with obtaining $14,000 by false pretences, was honorably discharged on Thursday, Justice CONNOLLY, upon investigation, ascertaining that the charge was unfounded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JAMES MCGOVERN, a lad residing at No. 212 Tenth-avenue, was fatally injured by the giving away of a culvert covering on which he was playing, on Thursday afternoon. Two other children were standing on the covering at the same time, and were also seriously injured by the fall.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. CARPENTER.—SAMUEL CARPENTER, Captain of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, known in connection with the Inness suicide case, sent a communication yesterday to General Superintendent PILLSBURY, resigning his captaincy.

A HOSTLER KICKED TO DEATH.—THOS. MCCAFFREY, 25 years of age, employed as a hostler in the stables at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, was kicked to death by a vicious horse on Thursday evening, while at work in the stable.

MAD DOG KILLED.—A mad dog was killed yesterday on the corner of Pearl and Mott streets, by Officer CORNELL. It is not known to have bitten any person previous to being killed.

Murder at Red Hook Point.

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

About 9 o'clock last evening a woman named CATHARINE NOONAN, residing in Commerce-street, near Van Brunt, was beaten to death by her husband, PATRICK NOONAN, who dragged her into the house, beat her and kicked her about the head and body, causing death in a few moments after.

It appears that both were much addicted to drinking, and when under the influence of liquor were very quarrelsome. Last evening the woman was standing on the sidewalk in front of their house, when PATRICK came down stairs from his apartment on the second floor, and wanted his wife to go in the house. She refused, when he seized her by the hair of the head, forced her up stairs, and after getting her in the room beat her, throwing her down upon the floor and then kicking her with his feet until she was insensible. She remained in a state of insensibility for some moments, when one of the neighbors coming in discovered that she was dead, upon which NOONAN fled.

The alarm was given, and Officer JOSEPH SMITH, of the Third Precinct, went to the house. He found her quite dead, and after calling assistance, proceeded to notify the Coroner. Officer OATS, of the Third Precinct, soon after arrested NOONAN, and took him to the Station-house of the Third Precinct, where he was locked up to await examination.

Police Surgeon BALL being notified, proceeded to examine the deceased, and found an abrasion on the left cheek, about an inch from the corner of the mouth; scratches on the left side of the neck, extending across the throat; old abrasions on the wrist and knuckle of the middle finger of the right hand; slight recent bruise on the left fore-arm, about three inches below the bend of the elbow; old abrasions on the front and inside of left shin-bone; slight contusion on the left knee; slight contusion on fore-part of left hip; slight abrasion low down over the ribs of the right side, and probable fracture of one or more ribs.

Dr. BALL then proceeded to the Station-house for the purpose of examining the finger nails of the prisoner, and found them ragged and in such a condition as would be likely to cause the scratches on the neck.

The prisoner is about 36 years of age, born in Ireland, and a laborer by occupation. He has the reputation of being a hard drinker. His wife was about the same age, and also addicted to drinking freely. She leaves two small children.

Coroner HORTON will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

THE BROADWAY MURDER.

Funeral of the Victim—The Proceedings before the Coroner—Interesting Medical Testimony—Appearance of the Prisoner, &c.

The remains of VIRGINIA STEWART were yesterday interred at Calvary Cemetery. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock from the dead-house of the New-York Hospital. The body was placed in a coffin, the only ornament of which was a silver plate, in the form of a cross, upon which was engraved: "ELIZA STEWART, Died Aug. 4, 1859. Aged 23 years, 6 months, 29 days." The face of the corpse was much disfigured—the upper part being black, from the quantity of extravasated blood which had settled in it. It looked to be that of a woman of over fifty, rather than of one so young as the plate indicated. The substitution of the name "Eliza," instead of "Virginia," was an error. The mother of deceased says that the latter name was her daughter's proper one. Only two carriages followed the remains to the grave. In the first rode the mother of the murdered woman, with a gentleman acquaintance. The other was occupied by two Catholic priests, the Rev. Father QUINN, of Barclay-street Church, and the Rev. Father DOLAN, of Albany. The funeral services were recited by the Rev. gentlemen in the Mortuary Chapel at the Cemetery, whither the remains were at first conveyed. As soon as these brief rites had been performed, the body was consigned to its last resting-place.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was commenced about 11 o'clock, by Coroner JACKMAN, in the upper room of the dead-house, at the Hospital. As many persons as could obtain admittance attended, and the proceedings excited much interest.

ROBERT C. MACDONALD was present, accompanied by counsel—the Hon. P. PHILLIPS, of Washington, and E. H. GRANDIN, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of the State of New-Jersey. Mr. PHILLIPS represented the Mobile District in the Twenty-third Congress, and appears in the case at the earnest solicitation of the mother and sister of MACDONALD, who reside at Mobile. His connection with the matter, however, probably terminated with the conclusion of the inquest. Mr. GRANDIN also has been retained by the friends of the prisoner.

MACDONALD appeared to take great interest in the investigation. At times he betrayed considerable emotion, and he evidently labored under great nervous excitement. When the verdict had been rendered, and he was interrogated by the Coroner in usual form, he seemed to make a strong effort to control his feelings and to appear calm and self-possessed in his replies. His voice faltered, however, and he broke down and became confused before the examination terminated. His physical condition has much improved since his incarceration in the Tombs.

ANNA MORGAN and MARY BROOKS, the two friends of the murdered women who were with her when she was wounded, gave their testimony with great distinctness, and their circumstantial narration of the occurrence was very clear. They have been confined in the House of Detention for witnesses, in White-street, since the *ante-mortem* inquest was held. They expressed deep sorrow that an oversight on the part of the authorities had prevented their attendance at the funeral of their friend. Both of them were attired in mourning.

John McAuliff was the first witness sworn. He testified: I reside at No. 273 Canal-street; I am employed as a coachman by Mr. Van Ranst; on Saturday, July 23, about five o'clock, P. M., I saw three ladies standing in Canal-street, near Broadway; I was standing opposite the Brandreth House at the time; soon after I first observed them I saw one of the ladies run away and scream twice; a gentleman who had been talking with the ladies followed the one who ran, with a pistol in his hand; as she was about to enter the main entrance of the hotel he fired, and I saw the lady fall; Mr. Van Ranst immediately took hold of the man and threw him to the ground; I went to Mr. Van Ranst's assistance, and saw the prisoner arrested and taken away by the police; I recognize the person present as the man who fired the pistol.

Stephen Harkins sworn: I reside at No. 84 Elizabeth st., and my business is a carriage driver for Mr. Van Ranst; on the evening of Saturday, July 23 I was sitting on my coach opposite the Brandreth House; I heard a lady halloo; she then went toward the Canal-street door of the hotel; that gentleman (pointing to the prisoner) stepped up to within three or four feet of her and fired a pistol; the lady fell immediately on the hotel step; Mr. Van Ranst then went up to Macdonald and threw him down; I went to Mr. Van Ranst's assistance, and clutched the pistol in Macdonald's hand as he lay on the sidewalk; an officer then came up and took the pistol from Macdonald; the prisoner looks to be the man who fired the pistol; I was sitting about twelve feet distant from the parties; I could not identify the pistol.

Edward Van Ranst sworn; I reside at No. 84 Ludlow-street; on Saturday afternoon, July 23, I was standing a few steps from the corner of Broadway, in Canal-street; I observed three ladies come round the corner and stop; a gentleman approached and entered into conversation with them; they continued talking for about two minutes; one of the ladies said, "I wish you would go away from me!" the gentleman replied something which I did not hear, and in about half a minute he turned half round, raised his coat and drew a pistol out of his waist-band; the ladies observed his action and screamed, and all of them ran from him; he followed the middle one as she was running toward the entrance of the Brandreth House, and fired the pistol at her; as he did so I caught his arm and threw him to the sidewalk directly in front of Dr. Brandreth's door; the doctor and one of my drivers came to my assistance and took the pistol away; the prisoner as he lay on the walk appeared much excited and very pale; I fully identify Macdonald as the man who acted as I have described; the conversation that took place between the prisoner and the ladies was in so low a tone that I could hear no more of it than what I have already related.

John O'Neil, sworn—I reside at the Brandreth House; about five o'clock on Saturday, July 23, I was standing at the entrance of the hotel in Canal-street; I saw three ladies standing within a few feet of the door, when a gentleman approached and took hold of the mantilla of one of the ladies and tried to pull her away; I next saw the ladies attempt to escape from the man by running, and he followed them; as the lady who was shot passed by me, she struck against me with her elbow; the gentleman had in his hand what appeared to be a large ring; immediately I saw him take aim at the woman and discharge the pistol; she fell, and simultaneously the gentleman again raised the pistol and pointed it at his own breast; at that moment Mr. Van Ranst grasped the man and threw him to the sidewalk; as soon as the man caught hold of the lady's mantilla she screamed and ran; he seemed to be close upon her when the shot was fired; I should judge the prisoner to be the man who discharged the pistol, but he wore different garments from those he now has on; I cannot fully identify the pistol now exhibited as the one used by the prisoner, but in its general appearance it resembles it.

Alice Morgan, sworn: On Saturday afternoon, July 23, about four o'clock, Miss Stewart, Miss Brooks and myself went to Taylor's to take dinner; when we had about half finished I heard Miss Brooks remark "There is Bob;" he was standing at my left, and as I looked up he spoke to Miss Stewart, asking her when she returned from Boston, and holding out his hand to shake hands with her; he then took a seat at the table adjoining, at my right hand and her left; he called for a bottle of wine, but how much he drank I am not aware; Miss Stewart and Mr. Macdonald conversed for a short time; we then got up, and Miss Stewart went to the desk and settled the bill for all of us; when we arose he also got up and walked toward the front door, where he waited for us; he stopped Miss Stewart in the door-way, but Miss Brooks and myself passed out and stood on the stoop; as I passed Miss Stewart, I heard her remark to him, "If you do not let me alone I will call an officer;" he made a reply, but I did not hear it; they then left the doorway, and passed Miss Brooks and myself a few yards away from the entrance to the hotel, and Miss Stewart remarked to us as she went by, "Call an officer;" we looked for one, but could not see any; when they arrived at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, they turned, and we were close behind them; after proceeding about three steps down Canal-street they stopped; we passed three steps and stopped also; as I stopped, I heard her tell him that she wished he would go away and leave her alone, and that she would walk no further with him; he made a reply, and the next thing I observed was Macdonald putting his hand behind him, and Miss Stewart turned and ran; I saw Macdonald have a pistol, and I screamed; I caught hold of his arm, and said "Oh, Bob, don't do so;" he jerked away from me and started after Miss Stewart with the pistol raised; I exclaimed to her, "Oh, Jenny, run into some place;" she turned as if to enter the Brandreth House; Macdonald fired and she fell; after she fell I was the first person who reached her; she did not speak a word; I saw that she was wounded above the left temple, and the brain protruded a great deal; I fully identify the prisoner as the person who shot Miss Stewart.

Mary Brooks sworn—Miss Stewart, Miss Morgan and myself went to Taylor's Saloon on the afternoon of July 23 to take dinner; when we had about half finished dining I looked up and saw Macdonald, and said "There is Bob;" he approached us and offered his hand to Miss Stewart; he then sat down at the table opposite to us, at the right of Miss Stewart, and ordered a bottle of wine; the waiter opened the bottle and poured out one wine glass full; McDonald then called for ice, and turning to me he said, "Mary, that was a plausible story of yours;" he afterwards asked Miss Stewart when she returned from Boston; she replied, "this morning;" a conversation ensued between them, but I did not hear it; the waiter brought the ice and McDonald poured out a second glass of wine; but whether he drank it or not I cannot say; when Miss Stewart, Miss Morgan and myself rose to leave the table McDonald also rose and left; Miss Stewart went to the desk to pay the bill, and Miss Morgan and myself waited a step or two from the desk until she had done so; McDonald also waited; Miss Morgan and myself went out of the saloon first, and the prisoner stopped deceased in the doorway as she was following; she remarked, "I want you to go away and leave me alone,—if you do not I will call an officer;" he replied, "You can't, before I could draw a pistol and shoot you;" they then came out of the door together; Miss Morgan and myself were a little ahead, but in a moment or so Miss Stewart and the prisoner passed us, and as she went by she remarked "call an officer;" I did not see one, or I should have complied with the request; they reached the corner of Broadway and Canal, turned the corner a short distance and halted, they conversed together, but I am not aware on what subject; their demeanor attracted the attention of passers by, and I roappached them and said "Oh! Bob, don't do so," he then unbuttoned his coat and drew a pistol; I screamed "he'll kill her," "he'll kill her;" immediately after that Miss Stewart screamed, and I heard the report of the pistol; I did not see her fall, but I next observed her lying at the entrance to the Brandreth House; I approached her and found her hands, face and clothes covered with blood; she did not speak; an officer and some gentlemen carried her into Rushton's drug-store; the officer asked me if I knew who did it; I replied "yes;" and at his request went with him to point out Macdonald, but the crowd was so large I could not see the prisoner; the officer told me that they had secured him; Miss Stewart was subsequently taken to the Hospital, and I accompanied her there in the carriage.

Joseph J. Hull, M. D., resident surgeon at the New-York Hospital, being duly sworn, deposed—Virginia Stewart was admitted to this institution on the 23d ultimo, at five-and-a-half o'clock P. M., with a gun-shot wound of the head, said to have been inflicted half an hour before; on examination there was found on the left side of the head, one-and-a-half inches vertically above the outer extremity of the eye-brow, with the surrounding integument discolored by grains of powder, a circular wound half an inch in diameter, its edges inverted, through which protruded a mass of brain substance about the size of a large filbert; this matter was removed, and a probe was introduced into the wound, passing nearly three inches in a direction backwards, inwards and slightly downwards, but no foreign body could be detected; on admission, the patient was suffering considerably from the shock, with weak pulse, cool and pallid surface, vomiting, and intellect somewhat lethargic; she partially rallied during the night, and continued without very active symptoms, her mind being quite apathetic, with occasional attacks of mild delirium; slight erysipelas of the scalp and face appearing on the 27th ult., and lasting until the 1st inst.; at that time well-marked symptoms of cerebral disturbance came on, which gradually deepened until yesterday, when, shortly after three o'clock she died, having been during the previous thirty-six hours profoundly insensible; an examination of the body was made seven and a half hours after death, the weather being clear and very warm; body somewhat emaciated, well-marked rigor-mortis, slight ecchymosis of the lids of both eyes, and of the scalp just behind the left parietal eminence; some swelling of the cheeks and neck; on the left side of the head the wound already described was noticed, from which the brain appeared to have much receded; the scalp about the wound somewhat discolored by leech bites; on reflecting the tissues of the scalp, there was found considerable extravasation of blood, extending down into the left temporal fossa, both external and internal to the fascia, and over the lower half of the frontal bone, corresponding in size and shape with the wound of the scalp, and situated directly beneath it was one of the skull, its edges a good deal jagged, and beveled from without inwards at the expense of the innertable; two pieces of lead, each about the size of a pin's head, being found impacted in its inner border; for the space of about a quarter of an inch around the wound, the pericranium was detached; extending from the inner margin of this aperture a fissure of the skull was found, crossing the frontal bone, through its celiary eminences, its direction being slightly downwards, and terminating in the temporal fossa of the right side, at a point half an inch beyond the temporal ridge; starting from the opposite side of the cranial opening was another fissure extending backwards and a little downwards one inch, then joining the squamous suture, continuing with it one inch, then proceeding from it directly backwards a distance of an inch and a half, when it again became lost in the suture; the calvarium being removed between the dura mater and the skull there was found, over the anterior portion of the right hemisphere, considerable extravasation of blood, the former being thickened and somewhat opaque, more especially on the right side; over nearly the whole of the anterior lobe of the left hemisphere the opposed surfaces of the arachnoid were united by a layer of soft yellowish lymph; this being more abundant immediately around the wound and within the cavity of the arachnoid; over almost the entire right side was a clot of blood nearly a line in thickness; vessels of the piamater considerably congested; at a point corresponding with the wounds before mentioned, there was seen a circular laceration of the dura-mater, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and communicating with this, over the front surface of the anterior lobe, was a wound of the brain, capable of admitting the index finger; the cerebral substance surrounding it disorganized over an area of the diameter of about one and a half inches. In the opposite hemisphere, at a point just in advance of the fissure of sylvius, in the anterior lobe, and half an inch above the margin of the base of the brain, was found a similar laceration of somewhat smaller size. These wounds were discovered to be the orifices of a track or sinus, traversing the brain in almost a direct line. In this track, in the left hemisphere, two and a half inches from the orifice of entrance, was found a nearly circular disc of bone, its edges somewhat irregular three-eighths of an inch in its greatest diameter, and involving the entire thickness of the skull. Several smaller fragments of bone were also found in various portions of this track. In the middle lobe of the right side, about one inch behind the anterior extremity of the verticle, and half an inch exterior to it, about three-fourths of an inch of brain substance between it and the base, was found a leaden ball, circular in outline, but much flattened, and its upper surface quite concave, the brain to the extent of half an inch surrounding it, being pulpified and mingled with extravasated blood; this position of the ball being the terminus of a track about one inch long, and running backwards and inwards, its commencement being almost identical with the termination of the track through the interior lobes. No injury of bone detected at this point. One of the surfaces of the above mentioned disc of bone, which was slightly blackened, could be fitted into the concavity of the ball. The convolutions of the brain, particulary on the right side anteriorly, were moderately flattened. About an ounce of bloody serum in the cerebellar fossae. Fluid in the ventricles normal in quantity. The omires of the brain not unduly distended. The brain, other than those portions mentioned, apparently healthy.

The thoracic and abdominal viscera were examined, and found healthy, with the exception of the lungs, in the inferior lobes of which, more especially in that of the right, were found a number of circumscribed abscesses, varying from the size of a mustard-seed to that of a pea. In my opinion, death resulted from inflammation of the brain, consequent upon the injury that has been described.

At the conclusion of this testimony, the case was submitted to the jury, without any remarks from the Coroner. A verdict, as follows, was almost immediately rendered:

VERDICT.

"That the said VIRGINIA STEWART came to her death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of the prisoner, ROBERT C. MACDONALD, July 23, 1859."

The prisoner was then interrogated in the form prescribed by law, and answered: "My name is ROBERT C. MACDONALD; I am 30 years of age, and was born in Jefferson County, Missouri; I reside in Mobile, Alabama, and am in the cotton business; in reference to the charge preferred against me, I can only say as all the witnesses have stated that I did. I suppose I fired the shot, but I am entirely unconscious of having done so. I had no ill-feelings toward her at all."

MACDONALD was recommitted to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The two women, ALICE MORGAN and MARY BROOKS, were also sent back to the House of Detention for witnesses

In the course of the afternoon, a note from District Attorney WATERBURY was received at the Coroner's Office, asking for the papers in the case as soon as the inquest was concluded, that they might be laid before the Grand Jury. The demand was complied with, and the evidence will be placed in the hands of the grand inquest to-day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER TAX LEGAL—OPINION OF MR. VAN COTT.—At the request of the Board of Water Commissioners Mr. VAN COTT has given an opinion as to the illegality of the action of the Board of Water Commissioners in collecting the Water rent at the rates fixed by them. He argues that, by the Act of April 16, 1859, section 18, "the regular and extra rents now charged by the Croton Board of New-York for the use of the Croton water, shall be paid for the water in the City of Brooklyn, except as a different scale shall from time to time be fixed by the Common Council." The same section authorized the Common Council, upon the recommendation of the Water Board to "establish a scale of annual rents" by ordinance. He says that nothing can be clearer than the intention of the Legislature to establish a scale of rents until displaced by one of the Common Council; therefore, the rates of the Croton Board adopted by the Nassau Water Board are perfectly legal.

THE BRIDGE-STREET FERRY.—The boats on the Bridge-street and Roosevelt street Ferry were stopped yesterday, and the ferry-gates closed up. This Ferry has been discontinued, the Union Ferry Company having leased the Roosevelt-street slip to GEO. LAW, who is now fitting it up for the Ferry to the foot of South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh. As soon as the necessary alterations are made in the slips, the James-slip terminus of the South Seventh street Ferry will be changed to Roosevelt-street.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Thursday night Officer FOX, of the Second Precinct, arrested an Italian named ANTONIO GRITTO for passing a spurious quarter of a dollar at the bakery of Mr. BRANT, corner of York and Gold streets. On searching him $9 in counterfeit coin were found in his possession. He was taken to New-York before the United States Court for disposal yesterday morning.

THE STORM.—The heavy storm of yesterday afternoon flooded the streets, and for a short time rendered them almost impassable. The filth which has been suffered to remain in the gutters of many of the streets has been washed away, and the air purified for the present. No damage of any amount was done by the flood.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Capt. MCLANE of the Eighth Precinct, Thursday night arrested a gang of laborers in the employ of PATRICK O'DONNELL for carting away several hundred dollars worth of dirt from the premises of Mr. BERNARD MITCHELL, situated in the Eighth Ward.

SONS OF NEWPORT.—A meeting of the Sons of Newport has been called for Monday evening at the rooms of the Phenix Insurance Company in Fulton-street, for the purpose of taking steps toward the formation of a Society.

CITY COURT.—Messrs. EDWIN RUSSELL and WORTHINGTON GREGORY, the Clerks of the City Court, are to give way to a new appointee at the end of the vacation.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Two young men named MICHAEL POWERS and JAMES RYAN, were discovered, on Thursday afternoon, in the act of robbing the house of Mr. J. P. ROBINSON. They had effected an entrance through the scuttle. As soon as they were discovered they ran off and took refuge in the house of Engine Co. No. 19, when they were arrested. They were locked up for examination.

COUPS DE SOLIEL.—A mason, named WILLIAM CARDIFF, was overpowered, on Thursday afternoon, by the heat of the sun, while at work on a building in Greene-avenue, near Clermont, and was taken to the City Hospital.

REAL ESTATE.—A three-story brick house and two lots on the south side of Eighth-street, 175 feet east of Fifth-avenue, Gowanus, plot 50x100 feet, was sold on Thursday by A. J. BLEECKER & SONS for $2,150.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—A trunk containing ladies clothing was found at the corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue Thursday afternoon by Capt. MCLANE, of the Eighth Precinct. The goods are supposed to have been stolen.

THE CHOLERA.—Three fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Brooklyn within a few days past, one in Bowronsville, Eighteenth Ward, and the other two in the Western District. All three are said to be well marked cases of Asiatic cholera.

Father Chiniquy's Mission.

ST. ANNE, Kankakee County, Ill.,
Saturday, July 30, 1859.

MY DEAR MR. PAILLARD: How can I express myself, to give you an idea of my surprise, happy feelings and Christian thankfulness, on reception of your favor of the 21st inst., containing $321, sent by the Committee?

I must tell you what I concluded to do three days since. Seeing that the greatest part of my poor countrymen were in such a need of clothing as to be unable to come to our Chapel, and that a great number were in a state of physical weakness, having hardly anything to eat, I decided to give them clothing and bread.

When I came to carry out my undertaking, I did not think the number of the needy was so large; but, to complete my desolation, I found out that, with the exception of twelve families, our Lord reduced them all to the last degree of misery. The present year is the third one that our Lord is afflicting them with the same plague.

The merchants, seeing that this poor people will not have any grain to sell, are not disposed to make any advances, and, if we don't help them, they are going to starve.

Under such circumstances, I was decided to sell and sacrifice everything, rather than to remain any longer the spectator of so much misery, and I went on distributing the most indispensable clothing and the most necessary provisions, at my own expense, awaiting that our Lord would send us some help—being firmly decided, if we were to be abandoned, to share their fate up to the last moment, and never to abandon my people, whom I love more than myself, since I have been the happy witness of their faith.

I send you the bills of the merchants who gave these unfortunate persons clothing and bread for one month.

If you blame me on account of these expenses, I will not try to excuse myself—for I don't feel able to regret what I have done. I am sure that the members of your Committee, with their Christian hearts, would have done the same thing, under the same circumstances. If I had time enough, I would give you the particulars of the miraculous effect of this charity. I only mention now that it has destroyed completely the small influence the priests had left here, and that ten years' preaching of the Gospel by the best orators would not have produced such a result on the mind and intelligence of our people as these few hundred dollars spent in the name and for the love of our Lord Jesus Christ.

If this colony is sustained in these terrible trials through which it has to pass, it will become a light-house in the middle of darkness, to which thousands of Roman Catholics will take refuge from Canada, France and Belgium. The charity of the children of the Gospel, who love us and who are going to assist us, will do more good than all the religious discussions, than all the books, than all men would do, to open the hearts for the Gospel. Charity is the best key to open the heart.

With feelings of gratitude and friendship, I remain yours in Jesus Christ, [Signed] CH. CHINIQUY.

Remittances for the above cause should be made to Mr. J. PAILLARD, Treasurer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Police Reports.

ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Henry Emerson was arrested yesterday charged with passing $5 counterfeit bills on the Bank of Hightstown, New Jersey, upon several merchants in different parts of the City. He was locked up for examination.

ARREST.—Officers Cornell and Lee, of the Harbor Police force, arrested yesterday Charles Tribber, the steward of the brig *Thomas Achorn*, with 600 pounds of sugar in his possession, supposed to be stolen from the cargo. He was locked up in the First Ward Station-house.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered, by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of
LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Murray Hill Lots for Sale.—The subscriber will sell 19 lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 13 Beekman-st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisir's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Prince Imperial Champagne.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer.
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st., N. Y.

The Bed of Beds
Is TOLMAN'S Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Hair Mattress combined, with self-acting valves
FOR VENTILATION.
No other bedding necessary. Every person, especially purchasers, should see it.
No. 289 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress-makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced. WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

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ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
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ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family.
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No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

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At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. W. TRACY, Agent.

Rupture Curable by the Biggs Truss.—Perfectly water-proof, always cleanly, and will last a life-time. The Varicocele Truss also is universally preferred to Suspensory Bandages. No. 448 Broome-st., N. York.

MARRIED.

WOODROW—BUCKLEY.—In this City, on Friday, July 29, by the Rev. W. S. Mikels, A. G. WOODROW to ADELAIDE L. BUCKLEY.

HUNTER—VOTEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 4, by the Rev. Thos. Gallaudet MARCUS HUNTER to CORNELIA S., youngest daughter of Peter Votey, all of this City.

MIDDLETON—HART.—In this City, on Tuesday Aug. 2, at Calvary Baptist Church, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, of Brooklyn, JOHN MIDDLETON, Jr., to CORNELIA T. HART, of this City.

DIED.

SALMON.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 5, MARGARET, the wife of James Salmon, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Livingston place, on Sunday, 7th inst., to St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

WYNKOOP.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 5, EDWARD MAGINNIS, son of Richard Wynkoop, and the late Anna E. Maginnis, aged 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 280 West 20th-st.

LESTER.—In this City, on the 4th inst., of cholera infantum, FANNIE RUSSELL, only child of William H. and Elsie Lester, aged 8 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock from No. 137 West 36th-st.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 5, ROWLAND, infant son of B. H. and Martha G. Timpson, aged 7 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

PRICE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 4, Mrs ELIZABETH PRICE aged 68 years, relict of the late Wm. Price.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, from her late residence, No. 36 Willett st., without further notice.

SWENARTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 4, JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of William and Susan S. Swenarton, aged 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 170 East 27th st.

HEGEMAN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 5, GEO A. HEGEMAN, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his nephew, Geo. R. Hegeman, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 157 East 18th-st., without further notice.

BLOOD.—In this City, GEORGIANIA, infant daughter of Thos. and Sarah B. Blood, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 38 Troy-st.

ALCOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 4 FANNY SWANN, daughter of Wm. E. and Mary Alcock, in the 3d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Communion, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

LAFORGE.—On Friday, Aug. 5 at 2 o'clock A. M., HESTER LAFORGE, widow of the late Clarkson Lafore, of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day (Saturday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 118 East 13th-st., without further invitation.

BELDIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 4, WM. E. D. BELDIN, aged 13 years, 9 months and 30 days, third son of Amos and Caroline E. Beldin.

His remains were interred in Cypress Hill Cemetery.
Dear Willie, how we miss thee!

FRONK.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, LOUIS P. FRONK, aged 28 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Irving-place, Hoboken, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NELSON.—At Ravenswood on Thursday evening, Aug. 4, EMILY, third daughter of William and Helena Anne Nelson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Steamboat *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market slip at 3:45 P. M; 34th-st ferry leaves every 15 minutes.

MARVIN.—At Westport, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 4, suddenly, JOHN FREDERIC, youngest child of Walter T. and Eliza R. Marvin, of this City, aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) from Christ Church, Westport, without further invitation.

HASKINS.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening, Aug. 4, HARRIET E., daughter of George and Isabella A. Haskins, aged 1 year and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 8 o'clock, from No. 57 Park-st., Newark. Her remains will be taken to Hempstead for interment.

STREMMELL.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, of marasmus, MARY LOUISA, daughter of George and the late Sarah L. Stremmell, aged 3 months.

LATHERS.—At Wingah, New Rochelle, on Thursday evening, Aug. 4, JOSEPH THURSTON, son of Richard and Abby P. Lathers, aged 7 months and 15 days.

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7, 56, 71, 60, 30, 49, 57, 11, 24, 13, 37, 65.

Class No. 424, Aug. 5, 1859.

35, 20, 53, 74, 12, 57, 46, 77, 66, 69, 49, 44, 25, 58.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 421, Aug. 5, 1859.

49, 4, 48, 10, 24, 3, 65, 47, 18, 63, 64, 13, 31.

Class No. 422, Extra, Aug. 5, 1859.

[Not received.]

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

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TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South, through the medium of Southern papers and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau.st. A. S. WELLINGTON & CO.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New-York City, on the 12th of Sept. next.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next academic year of this popular Female Seminary will begin Sept. 8. Those desiring admission should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Schools any families supplied with competent teachers for any department. References—Wm. Hall & Sons, Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers College. Superior teachers, (ladies and gents,) combining music, pianos, guitar and vocal music, wanted for the South, at liberal salaries. Two Protestant French music teachers, (ladies,) salary $600 to $700.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—A thorough English teacher, including mathematics, and good disciplinarian, to take charge of the government, &c., of a seminary in the South. A Presbyterian preferred. Salary $400 first year. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. None but a first class teacher, well posted in the Normal School, need apply.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN LADY, who is a thorough musician, and speaks French fluently, desires a situation to teach Music, French, German Drawing, Painting in Pastel, acquired in Paris, and all the usual branches of a solid English education. The highest references can be given. Address GOVERNESS A. G., Box No. 142 Times Office.

A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH AND SPANISH teacher, of many years experience, who is conversant with the English language and other branches of education, would like an engagement in an educational establishment in or near the City. The highest references will be given. Address P. X., Box No. 146 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDUcated Danish gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF. B., Box No. 1,006 Post office.

WANTED—A TEACHER (EITHER MALE OR female) in a private family in the country; they must be well qualified to instruct in the various branches necessary to a fair English education; also French and music. Apply at No. 132 Monroe-st., on Monday, 8th inst., between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M.

AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE TEACHER, who has been for three years principal of a seminary in the country, desires to change her situation for one near the City. Best of references given. Address S. B., Box No. 102 Times Office.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, and experienced teacher would like an engagement as principal or assistant. Address Box No. 112 Post-office, Princeton, N. J.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1859. We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, for the transaction of a general Stock and Exchange Commission business at the Board of Brokers, and at private sale.
Our arrangements with reliable correspondents enable us to offer marked facilities for the negotiation of Loans, and the transaction of general business in domestic and European markets.
Exchange on London bought and sold.
C. S. SEYTON, J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT-DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,	CHAS. F. COLT,
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,	JOHN HOLMES,
J. WILCOX & CO.,	J. & W. BECK,
WALLACE & SONS,	H. G. McKENNA,
ARMS, BROTHERS,	FROST & CO.,
J. P. MORAN & CO.,	G. M. JACOBS & CO.,
C. L. HARDING,	JOS. B. WESLEY,
S. H. LOUGHTY,	MORITZ COHEN,
CHAS. A. POSTLEY,	EMANUEL MANDEL,
R. FRANCE,	STEIN & STERN,
THEODORE SCHMIDT,	DAVID HERRING,
ERNST L. SCHMIDT,	FISHER & BERMAN.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT, NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
BROCATELS, SATIN DELAINES,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Gilt Cornices, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Tassels, &c., at the lowest prices.
Also, of our own manufacture, a large stock of Window Shades of every description.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts: 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50, and 17 spring, $2. Southern dealers call and examine our woven skirts: 9 spring, $8 per dozen; 12 spring, $11 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane,
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.
EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.
VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.
VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.
For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.
There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.
Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.
Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.
Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding-house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. WM. HATHAWAY,
Long Branch Post-office, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WITHIN THREE MILES OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. CADMUS, Sherwood, Bergen, New-Jersey. References exchanged. Persons will be directed by the stage agent, Jersey City Ferry.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD—WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—First class accommodation at moderate rates; every comfort and convenience of town and country; easy of access by steamboats from Spring-st., landing at Gottenburg; cool and healthy location. Inquire for Stone Villa, built by S. J. COMSTOCK, Esq., of No. 286 Greenwich-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J., near railroad depôt, only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD IN THE country will find very pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home at Mrs. VAN RENSSALEAR'S, on the banks of the Hudson River at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the depôt. Further information given at No. 48 Cliff-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a large house, with pleasant rooms, about ⅓ of a mile from depôt. Apply to Miss C. A. SMITH, Fishkill Landing; R. C. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers st., or Mr. C. S. POTTER, No 93 South st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES may obtain board at a farm house, beautifully situated beside the river, about eight miles south of Long Branch; good accommodations for bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 6 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARLORS ON the second floor, and overlooking the Hudson at its finest point, handsomely furnished and lighted with gas, may be secured till the 4th of September, by application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Rockland Female Institute, Nyack.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely-furnished front room on second floor, with home privileges and comforts, at No. 2 Boorman-place, West 33d st. Also, a large back room on third floor, suitable for a party of three gentlemen friends. House pleasantly located; has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with an extra large front room, on 2d story handsomely furnished, with board, in a small private family. House first class; has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A single gentleman, in the neighborhood of Murray Hill. First-class accommodations would be required, and a corresponding price paid. A religious family preferred. Address, stating particulars, B. E., Box No. 167 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—TWO young men, who are desirous of enjoying home comforts, solicit board in the vicinity of Fulton or Wall st. Ferries, and in a pleasant private family where their comfort will be considered. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,679 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—FINE AIRY SUITES of rooms on the first, second, third and fourth floors of the house No. 41 9th st., near 5th-av. The house has just been repapered, painted and newly furnished throughout. Private tables furnished if desired. The basement office will be let with or without board. Reference required.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a highly respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, would like one or two rooms; the best of references given and required. Address S. W. H., Box No. 2,920 Post-office, stating terms and location.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington-place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

WANTED—BY OR BEFORE SEPT. 1, ROOMS and board for a young unmarried clergyman. Location west of 5th-av., between 35th and 70th sts. Private family preferred. Address A. C., Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a first-class private family, where there are but a few boarders; the best of references will be given and required. Address Z., Box No. 111 Times Office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A FRONT AND BACK ROOM FURnished, with bath, &c., in Bond-st., near Broadway. Address BLACKWOOD, Broadway Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SADDLE-HORSE, NOT OVER 14, and not less than 13 hands high, kind and gentle. Price not to exceed $50. Also saddle and bridle must be sold cheap. Apply to GEORGE OAKLEY, Livery Stable, Hoboken, N. J.

A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE-HORSES for sale; stylish drivers, kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply to
CHARLES V. MAPES,
No. 132 Nassau-st.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE—One light open buggy and three top-wagons made by Ford, and in excellent order; also, one new, stylish Brett; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Can be seen at No. 197 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT SECOND-HAND BAROUCHE, pole and shafts, shifting top; cost $350; City-made. Price, $180. Also, a second-hand top-wagon and harness, at No. 86 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL well recommended from her last employer, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she is neat and obliging, willing to work, and thoroughly competent; being a girl of steady and industrious habits, she desires a place where she can make a permanent home. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY, 26 YEARS OLD, IS FORCED from pecuniary embarrassment to seek employment in any capacity which will afford her a home. Parties in a position to offer such, can address Mrs ELLA M., Station D, Post-office, 8th-st.; reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress and chambermaid, or as cook and laundress; has two and a half years' City reference. Apply at No. 748 2d-av., 4th floor, front room, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as wet nurse; a baby five weeks old. Call at No. 89 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady, or would travel with a lady. Call or address E. H., No. 520 Greenwich-st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT FOR permanent employment, by a young man who has occupied for some years the position of principal clerk and book-keeper in a leading daily paper. Is perfectly conversant with subscription advertising, mailing, and all other subjects incidental to the newspaper or publishing business. Would take any position where his abilities can be turned to account, and an ordinarily liberal salary allowed. Address A. D., Box No. 165 Times office, appointing an interview.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man of long experience in the care of horses and carriages in Europe and New-York. Can produce the best of references from his employers in New York for the last ten years. Has lived with his last employer four years. Any commands addressed to J. C., at Pat. Trainor's, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, will be strictly attended to until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (German, speaks English well,) a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country. Can give the best references as to integrity and ability; has lived several years with the last employer; left on account of his going to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 207 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITUation by a middle-aged Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard of either by calling, or a note addressed for P. S, at the saddlery and harness store of Mr. Lowden, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or to Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUAtion; the man as coachman or first-class vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry; are fully qualified to perform all the above. Address J. C., for two days, Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUAtion by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address D. M., Box No. 219 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as gardener and to take care of horses, or take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good milker; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 159 1st-av., or address GARDENER, at same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman; understands the care and management of cows; is a single man, and has the best of City references. Address J. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in fine and false cored work, and can give satisfactory references. Address T. S. J., post paid, No. 3 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARdener wants a similar situation; has a good recommendation from his late employer. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 75 Ann-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COPYIST, HOTEL clerk or barkeeper; salary very moderate; the best of references given. Address PENMAN, Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A BOOK-KEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house, hardware preferred. Refers to his present employers, with whom he has been several years. Address F., Box No. 139 Times Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; a single man, with good City references. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 59 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a Hotel. Apply at No. 16 Mott-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT AND COMPANION to an industrious lady, residing a short distance in the country; she must be a Protestant, and capable of teaching young children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Any one filling this will find an agreeable home. A lady of refinement would be appreciated. Apply on Monday, between 8 at 12 o'clock, at No. 90 Broad-st.

WANTED—IN AN ENGLISH FAMILY, RESIDING in Boston, an experienced, middle aged woman, as nurse, to undertake the charge of two children, one an infant, and do needlework; English, French or German preferred; good references required. Address BOSTON, Box No. 150 Times Office, or call on Mrs. COPE, 59th-st., 2d door east of Broadway.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT, WITH GOOD address and experience in the varnish trade, and one who has traveled before only need apply. Address N. N., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A NURSE, COMPETENT TO TAKE the entire charge of an infant six months old; must be a good plain sewer; references required. Apply at No. 23 Varick-st., corner of Beach.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A SMALL private family; she must understand cooking, washing and ironing, and have City references. Apply at No. 47 7th st., near 14th st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, IN A CLOTH house. Apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY TO attend bakery store; one accustomed to business; reference required. Apply at No. 96 6th-av.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY, A BUTLER WHO understands thoroughly his business; highest references required. Apply to Mr. BOWMAN, 7 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th-st., North River.
The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter-house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter-house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed, in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced. The scow to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed, and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.
NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works, for three years, from November 1, 1859.
The contract will contain the following stipulations: Parties obtaining the contract to be subject to the payment to the present contractors of the appraised value of the improvements now in use for the prosecution of the ice business at the Reservoir; and the Water Commissioners to be free from any obligation to take the improvements at the expiration of the contract.
Contracting parties to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Water Commissioners, and the business to be conducted under the supervision of the Engineer of the Water Works and to his satisfaction.
Parties proposing will state the price per ton, of 2,240 lbs., to be paid for the ice, the quantity to be determined by the Engineer, by measurement, in the buildings, allowing 50 lbs. for every cubic foot of space occupied by the ice; they will also state whether they are willing to guarantee to the Water Commissioners a certain definite annual revenue, and if so, what amount.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the city.
By order of the Water Commissioners.
G. H. BAILEY, Superintendent and Engineer.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st., or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
4 on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
9 on 123d st., between 3d and 4th avs.
12 on 127th-st., and 12 on 128th st., adjoining, between 3d and 4th avs., and three on 4th-av., south-east corner 127th st.
Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New-York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 505 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29,) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided sixth part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42,) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st., northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st.; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 555 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.
THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12wS.

BUILDING LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE—7 on west side 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.; 7 on south side 125th-st., and 15 on 124th-st., and adjoining the 4th-av. lots, and near Mount Morris square. 3 lots east side 3d-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 128th-st., with large dwelling house, and 13 lots on 128th-st., south side, next to 3d-av. lots.
These lots are on the grade ready for immediate improvement, and believed to be the most desirable of any in Harlem. Terms easy. Apply to
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STOry brick house No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn; house 25x55, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x100. Apply to B. B. Blydenburgh, No. 94 Pierrepont-st., or to J. H. Brower & Co., No. 45 South-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—The four-story English basement house, No. 125 East 19th-st., nearly new, handsomely furnished and complete, will be sold with or without furniture at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. MEEKS, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON REASONABLE TERMS—The well-known hotel No. 77 Robinson-st.; would answer for a store. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, or will exchange for a farm, one hour from New-York by cars or boat, a most superior country residence, newly built and finished in an elegant manner, suitable for Summer and Winter. The house is large and roomy, and has every convenience of a first-class City residence; hot and cold water on all the floors; gas, heated by steam, bells, speaking tubes, &c.; bath-rooms, wash room, butter pantry, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; parlor, elegantly frescoed in oil; library, finished with fine cases; halls tiled; fine conservatory opening from parlors; carriage porch entrance; fine stable and carriage-house, and nearly four acres of ground, laid out in groves and flowers, with fine garden, superbly finished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For a gentleman of wealth and taste it is a splendid residence, and the view of the River extends from Staten Island to Tarrytown. It cost over $35,000, and will be sold reasonable, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange Co. N. Y.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE or exchange for City or town property, or merchandize would be taken in part payment, situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, of about forty acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, hennery, and ice-house (filled) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horses, oxen, cows, &c., &c.; carriages, wagons, and all necessary implements; location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars, inquire at the auction-rooms, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDsome house, 11 rooms, with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground with fruit and shade trees, about one mile from the village, for sale on easy terms, or would be rented at a nominal rent for balance of the year. Apply to J. W. MACAULAY, No. 64 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, with four to five acres. The house is large and new, finely surrounded with shade trees and the necessary out buildings. Address note to Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE MILE from Mount Vernon Depôt, N. Y., in a fine, healthy location, with a good view of the Sound. Call on or address JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, or inquire of J. L. BREWSTER, No. 38 Broad-st., New-York.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish-pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A COUNTRY RESIdence with about 20 to 30 acres of land, on the Hudson River, within two or three hours of New-York. Address, with particulars, to D., Box 2,024 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND furniture; must be in a good neighborhood, and well furnished, for which first payment will be made in business notes for about $4,000, five months to run; secured by mortgage on the property. Address Box No. 125 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SLAUGHTER-house of capacity to slaughter and hang 300 hogs per day; must be on west side of the town. State location and precise terms. None but those offering great bargains need apply. Address G. B., Box, No. 2,803 New-York Post office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, cots, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE property, suitable for manufacturing purposes—situated at Hunter's Point, L. I., within two minutes' walk of the ferry from the foot of 34th st. Said property comprises 21 lots of ground, having a water front of 100 feet, with sufficient depth of water for large-class vessels. The buildings are all in excellent condition, built of brick, with slate roofs, 50x100 with wing 30x60 feet, together with sheds, blacksmith shops and other out buildings. A never-failing well of soft water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 536 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL, THREE-STORY, BRICK house, in complete order, having just been painted and overhauled throughout, has the gas and fixtures all through, also the Ridgewood water; situated in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., next door to the premises, or of THOS. H. BROWN, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counseller at law, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,300 Post office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 25th-st., corner of Broadway, known as Worth House; also for sale, the entire furniture, (of first quality,) arranged in the most approved modern French style for a first class family hotel, opposite Madison-square. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT, THREE STORY, brick house, with gas and fixtures, &c., between Broadway and 6th av., near Washington-square. Well adapted for a large family or would be made convenient for two small genteel families. Inquire of JOHN ROWE & CO., No. 269 Pearl st., or at No. 50 Walker-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN Brooklyn, convenient to all the ferries and cars; possession immediate or in the Fall; rent moderate; part of the furniture for sale. Address Q., Box No. 2,512 New-York Post office.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

FARMS.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE late John R. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Depôt at New-Hamburg, five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house, (Gothic architecture,) complete in every respect, and all necessary out buildings, barns, granary, carriage-house, &c., with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.
There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25 000. Terms will be made easy.
Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New York.

FARM FOR SALE—OF TEN ACRES, IN THE town of White Plains, about 2½ miles south of the village; 2-story Gothic house, six years old, 28x42 feet, with 13 rooms; fair outbuildings, fruit and shade trees, garden, good well, &c.; an hour and a half from the City by the New-Haven Railroad; terms, $600 cash, and thirty-five monthly payments of $100 each, (without interest,) beginning Nov. 1, when possession will be given. Apply to ELIAS P. LAWRENCE, Esq., on the premises, or J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL AND FARM, IN Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad depôt at Madison. The mill is new, has two run of burr stones, is in perfect order, with excellent water power. The farm contains 116 acres good land, with about 12 acres of oak timber upon it. For particulars, apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, or to E. BEAUPLAND, at Madison, N. J.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause of ROBERT CROSBIE and FRANKLIN BAKER and MARY, his wife, plaintiffs, and STEPHEN BARKER GUION, JOHN S. WILLIAMS and ROBERT L. TAYLOR, defendants, all persons who at the date of a certain agreement of the 31st of October, 1851, were separate creditors of JOHN TAYLOR CROOK, formerly of New-York, in the United States of America, and late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in England, deceased, and who died on or about the 1st day of December, 1851, and all persons who now claim to be entitled to the debts due and owing to such separate creditors, are by their solicitors, on or before the 20th day of January, 1860, to come in and prove their debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, in England aforesaid, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the claims.—Dated the 11th day of July, 1859.
GEO WHITING, Chief Clerk.
FIELD & ROSCOE, No. 36 Lincolns Inn Fields, Middlesex aforesaid, agents for Lace, Marshall, Gill and Clay, of Liverpool aforesaid, solicitors for the plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—E. IRA RICHARDS, JOSIAH D. RICHARDS and ABIAL CODDING, Jr., Plaintiffs, against RAPHAEL DE MEZA, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on us at our office, No. 98 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from Aug. 12, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1859.
ROBINSON BROTHERS,
Pl'ffs' Att'ys, No. 98 Broadway.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1859.
law6wS* ROBINSON BROTHERS.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APPLIcation for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes. Moses Merick, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, in his individual capacity and as a member of the firm of E. G. Merick & Co., and also as a member of the firm of M. Merick & Co. Notice first published the 2d day of July, 1859. Creditors to show cause before the Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Justice of the Supreme Court in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 29, 1859. GRANT & ALLEN,
Attornies for Insolvent, Oswego, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
JOHN SAUNDERS, }
f12-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh12-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

MEDICAL.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 227 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
For purifying the blood. The original and genuine article purely vegetable, everywhere celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. As an alterative—mild aperient and renovating agent, it is unequaled.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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THE ONLY GENUINE
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THE ONLY GENUINE
Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of
I. BUTTS.
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To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.
For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., BARNES & PARK,
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN,
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
HEGEMAN & CO.,
And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.
Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a New and really Important Work, on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful Method. Price $1, U. S. postage included.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.
It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.—THE MEDICINE which the proprietor now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has in every case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which many are afflicted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate relief. So thoroughly has it been tested, that the subscriber has been induced to bring it before the public, and warrant a perfect cure in every case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., and by druggists generally. Certificates accompany each bottle.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS never-failing remedy is a sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, debility, mental or physical, and all diseases of a nervous tendency. For sale by druggists generally, and of the proprietor, No. 111 4th-av. $1 per bottle.
JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION—The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent. upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make return of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1859.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 2 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46,162 48. The assessed value of taxable property about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 62 Exchange-place, New-York.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August prox. The interest on the bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 Wall-st. NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York—July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors have this day declared their Seventh Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 54 Wall st., New-York, July 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1859.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Collections of paper sold on commission, at [illegible] Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall st.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No 31 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1859.
DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors of the Knickerbocker Stage Company will be held at the office of the Company, 8th av. and 23d-st., on Wednesday, the 10th instant. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. for the past six months, payable on the 9th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.
AUG. 3, 1859.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 40 WALL-STREET.—Stockholders will please call and receive their certificates for the increased Capital Stock.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN S. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 183 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 8.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MERCHANTS' BANK, (ST. LOUIS,) STOCK.—100 shares of this Stock registered in New-York City. Apply to E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange place.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL.......$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.
CASH CAPITAL..........$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. B. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 83 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT A SMART, ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, as partner, with $4 000 or $5 000 capital, to enable me to fill my orders, and extend the manufacture of my Patent Self-Closing and Patent Self Ventilating Lager-Bier Faucets. The water faucet can be seen in operation inside the gate at Fulton Ferry, and the lager-bier faucet at Messrs. Farrar & Lyons, South st., opposite the ferry. Apply, from 3 to 5 P. M., at the factory, No. 97 Cliff st.
HENRY GETTY.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon, with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $8,000. Apply at No. 81 Pine-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO INVEST A FEW HUNDRED dollars in a very valuable patent, (no competition,) and assist in selling the same. A man who has had such experience, or who could take it to the different State Fairs to be holden the coming month desired. Address E. H. S., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE PATENT-RIGHTS FOR SALE.—I will sell at a bargain the patent right of my adjustable Hammock Berth for sleeping in on board a ship, having neither time nor means to attend to it. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No 97 Cliff-st.
HENRY GETTY.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—Wanted to exchange, 160 acres of good Western land, or two town lots in Cedar Falls, Iowa, for first-class stationery and books. Address W. M. F., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HENRY GETTY WANTS A SMART, ACTIVE business man, with $4,000 or $5,000 capital, to enable him to fill his orders and extend the manufacture of his patent faucets. Apply at the Factory, 97 Cliff-st.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandise generally. Call soon at M. BEEMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 77 Cedar st.

A NEW INVENTION.—RIGHT FOR SALE ON a small article of real merit, which is sure to command a ready sale, with large profits. Call and examine, at No. 68 Cedar-st., room No. 3, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY FOR CAKES, PIES, bread, and confectionery, cheap for cash, in a good location, and can do a first-rate trade, No. 419 6th-av.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia..........$3 00
Cabin to Cape May..........2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia..........1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, August 10.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, M. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, G. W. WATSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6: PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs. Aug. 4, 7 A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4, 11 A.M.
Friday. Aug. 5, 7 30 A.M.	Friday. Aug. 5, 11 30 A.M.
Saturd. Aug. 6, 9.30 A.M.	Saturd. Aug. 6, 1 P.M.
Sunday. Aug. 7, 9 A.M.	Sunday. Aug. 7, 2 30 P.M.
Monday. Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura..........5 A.M.	Monday. Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 5 A.M.
Monday. Aug. 8, 11 A.M.	Monday Aug. 8, 3 P.M.
Tuesd'y. Aug. 9, 11 A.M.	Tuesd'y. Aug. 9, 3 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes. Aug. 10, 4 P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11, 1 P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 11, 5 P.M.
Friday. Aug. 12, 6.30 A.M.	Friday. Aug. 12, 2.30 P.M.
Saturd. Aug. 13, 2 P.M.	Saturd. Aug. 13, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday. Aug. 14, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday. Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Monday. Aug. 15, 8 A.M.	Monday. Aug. 15, 3.30 P.M.
Tuesd'y. Aug. 16, 8 A.M.	Tuesd'y. Aug. 16, 4 30 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 9 A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17, 4 30 P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18, 6 A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 18, 10 A.M.
Friday. Aug. 19, 7 A.M.	Friday. Aug. 19, 11 A.M.
Saturd. Aug. 20, 7 30 A.M.	Saturd. Aug. 20, 11.30 A.M.
Sunday. Aug. 21, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday. Aug. 21, 1 P.M.
Monday. Aug. 22, 9 A.M.	Monday. Aug. 22, 1 P.M.
Tuesd'y. Aug. 23, 10 A.M.	Tuesd'y. Aug. 23, 2 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 24, 11 A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs. Aug. 25, 4 P.M.
Friday. Aug. 26, 6 30 A.M.	Friday. Aug. 26, 5 30 P.M.
Saturd. Aug. 27, 2 P.M.	Saturd. Aug. 27, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday. Aug. 28, 7 30 A.M.	Sunday. Aug. 28, 3.30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs. Aug. 4, 11:30 A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4, 6 A.M.
Friday. Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday. Aug. 5, 6:30 A.M.
Satur. Aug. 6, 1:30 P.M.	Satur. Aug. 6, 7:30 A.M.
Monday. Aug. 8, 3 P.M.	Monday. Aug. 8, 9 A.M.
Tuesday. Aug. 9, 4 P.M.	Tuesday. Aug. 9, 10 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 10, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11, 4 P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 11, 6 A.M.
Friday. Aug. 12, 3:30 P.M.	Friday. Aug. 12, 7 A.M.
Satur. Aug. 13, 4:30 P.M.	Satur. Aug. 13, 7 A.M.
Monday. Aug. 15, 3:30 P.M.	Monday. Aug. 15, 6 A.M.
Tuesday. Aug. 16, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday. Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 4 P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17, 7 A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18, 4:30 P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 18, 7 A.M.
Friday. Aug. 19, 5 P.M.	Friday. Aug. 19, 7 A.M.
Satur. Aug. 20, 12 M.	Satur. Aug. 20, 6 A.M.
Monday. Aug. 22, in connection with the *Laura* from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....6.30 A.M.	Sunday. Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P.M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington..........8 P.M.
Monday. Aug. 22, 1:30 P.M.	Tuesday. Aug. 23, 9 A.M.
Tuesday. Aug. 23, 3 P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 24, 4 P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 25, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 25, 3:30 P.M.	Friday. Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Friday. Aug. 26, 3:30 P.M.	Satur. Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Satur. Aug. 27, 4.30 P.M.	Monday. Aug. 29, 6 A.M.
Monday. Aug. 29, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday. Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Tuesday. Aug. 30, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 31, 4 P.M.	Thurs. Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Friday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 5, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 6, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 6, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 7, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 8, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 8, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 9, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 10, 5½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 11, 5½ A. M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c. as follows: Amos st., at 9½ A. M.; 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York, from pier No 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st. EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6¾; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents; Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FARE TEN CENTS TO SAYLIS DOCK, Great Neck, Sands Point or Glen Cove; 25 cents to Lloyds Dock. Steamboat MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 P. M., for Northport and East Neck, and stopping at above places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

CAMP MEETING.—STEAMER OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st. Pier, No. 29 East River, for Northport, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, and East Neck, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.; Aug. 4, at 11 A. M.; Aug. 6, 12 M. Fare to Northport and East Neck, 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. I. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPPING at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer CROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 33, every day at 3½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4 00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
5:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC,
VIA
HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains leave 26th-st. Station, New-York.
8:30 A. M.,
4:30 P. M.
Fare through to the Lake $1 75.
Passengers will find this the shortest and most expeditious line, avoiding 10 miles of stage route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence vià East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5 30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travelers taking the Morning Express Train on the HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st at 6 A. M., and 31st-st. at 6:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5.50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th st. and 4th av.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th st.

MUSICAL.

CHIRIQUI GOLD REGION.
The Chiriqui Improvement Company will dispatch a fast-sailing schooner direct to Chiriqui so soon as a sufficient number of passengers are engaged to warrant the voyage.

A superior steamer will also be put up, and sail as soon as the passenger list is filled.

The Indian tombs containing gold are upon the lands which belong exclusively to the Chiriqui Improvement Company. Liberal arrangements will be made by the Company with those who may engage to enter upon the search for this deposit of gold, and none but those having permits from the Company will be permitted to enter upon the lands.

To those who may desire to permanently locate in that fertile and healthy region, such arrangements will be offered as will enable the poorest, honest and peaceful emigrant to secure a home and competency for himself and family.

For all the particulars relative to gold, locality, lands, and passage thereto, apply to
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, No. 5 Bowling-green,
2d story, back room, over Vanderbilt's.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt: $45, $60, $100, $185, $235, $269, $300, $330, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $330, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO,
For cash only,
Warranted,
At No. 155 West Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S CELEBRATED Pianos, long known as among the best in the country, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest Factory Prices. Improved New-York Pianos, second-hand Pianos at great bargains. S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S first prize Melodeons. Pianos and Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO'S CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos can be found at No. 333 Broadway. Music, music-books, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandize, at the lowest price.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer—Store No. 10 Spruce-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, on TUESDAY, August 8, at 10 o'clock, at the Blancard House, No. 825 Broadway, and No. — 12th st., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany drawing room and bedroom furniture, all made by best makers, hair mattresses and pillows, feather beds and pillows, linen towels and sheets, mattresses, oak and walnut dining room furniture, oak and marble top tables, cottage suites in all colors, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpetings, cane and hair-cloth chairs and settees, oil-cloths, stair carpetings, brocatel and lace window curtains, dining-room and bedroom crockery, glassware and cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, by virtue of a chattel mortgage a large quantity of furniture, &c., of which description will be given in the catalogues on morning of the sale.

A. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Elegant drawing-room suites, 7-octave piano-forte, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, oil-paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, velvet carpets, bronze and ormolu clocks, &c.—On THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.: solid rosewood piano-forte, parlor suites, etageres, escritoires, bookcases, velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains. Dining-room furniture—Solid silver tea set, knives and forks. Chambers contain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, carpeting, oil paintings, toilet sets, hair mattresses, quilts, sheets, &c. Also basement and kitchen furniture of every description. For further particulars, see *Herald* of this day.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of first class household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and French parlor suites, covered in hair cloth and brocatel; marble top centre and side tables, oak and black walnut extension tables, marble top sideboards; book-cases, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands; bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold, to pay cash advances. Also, a rosewood piano-forte, made by a first-class manufacturer.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
LAND AT NEW ROCHELLE AT AUCTION IN LOTS OF THREE TO TWENTY-NINE ACRES.—JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., will sell 72 acres of land, as above, on SATURDAY, Aug 6, at 2 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, adjoining the dépôt at New Rochelle. This land is beautifully located a short distance from the dépôt, (18 miles from the City,) and overlooks the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. Sale positive. 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Cars leave 4th-av. and 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M. and 12.45 P. M.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD goods THIS DAY at No. 30 7th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above all the contents of said house, consisting of a large quantity of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, crockery and glass ware, &c., &c.; also, a splendid piano-forte, cost $400.

WM. ALCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No 9 Chambers st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of boots and shoes in the premises No. 437 Canal-st., together with the fixtures, good will and lease of the said premises.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS—ON MONDAY, Aug 8, at 10½ o'clock, in Fulton av., 4th house from Clinton av., comprising hosiery, silks, flowers, worsted goods, needles, dry goods, fancy goods, shelving, counters, glass cases, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall st.

$250 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE PREMISES of the subscribers, on the night of Aug. 2, one white pine, one oak, and three yellow pine logs. The above reward will be paid for the conviction of the thief, or a liberal reward for the return of the property, or information which will lead to its recovery.
MENZIES, VIELE & MATHER, foot of West 44th-st.

LOST—BY A POOR SERVANT GIRL, IN THE 5th av. stage, between 37th and Bleecker sts., TWENTY DOLLARS, $15 in gold and one $5 bill. Any person returning the same to No 19 West 37th st. will be handsomely rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.

Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period. The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., or 234 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly Bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.
AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK,
BY F. E. CHURCH.
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND,
BY REGIS GIGNOUX.
Now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1859.
Sixth night of the great and renowned
RAVELS,
under the sole direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
Third appearance of MARIA HENNECART.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS.
Gabriel and Francois in two favorite comic characters.
SERIOUS MISHAPS.
Simon..........Gabriel
LA SYLPHIDE.
La Sylphide..........Maria Hennecart
Miss FRANCES and Mons. MATHIEU will also appear.
THE COOPERS.
Sawney Bean..........Francois

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FIFTY-SECOND NIGHT OF
THE FLORENCES.
GREAT HIT.
The new burlesque
LALLA ROOKH.
With
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore..........Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
LITTLE NELLY;
OR, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.
Little Nelly..........Little Lola.
To conclude with the Drama, entitled
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
EVENING at 8 o'clock,
THREE FAST MEN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 6,
The performance will commence with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Succeeded by the MAGIC TRUMPET.
Concluding with STATE SECRETS.
After the performance a display of fireworks.

CENTRAL PARK.
If the weather prove favorable the following pieces will be performed on the northwest side of the Ramble, THIS EVENING, commencing at 4½ o'clock.
PART I.
1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
2. Polka, "The Marksmans"..........Pelsa
3. Song from "Czar and Zimmermann"..........Lortzing
4. Waltz, "Sorgenbrecker"..........Strauss
5. Selections from "Robert le Diable"..........Meyerbeer
6. March from "Gemma di Vergy"..........Donizetti
PART II.
7. Overture, "Egmont"..........Beethoven
8. Gallop, "Trab Trab"..........Sommerlatt
9. Selection from "Guillaume Tell"..........Rossini
10. Polka, "The Central Park"..........Freising
11. Cavatina from "Nabucco"..........Verdi
12. Grand March..........Rehm
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Conductor.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1859.
CONCERT—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
Comprising an extraordinary array of talent.
Miss MARIA BRAINERD, the favorite Prima Donna; Sig. GUIDI, the celebrated principal Tenor of the Italian Opera; the Masters ECKHERT, the greatest Pianists of their age in the world, and Mr. THOMAS BAKER, the popular Director. Admittance 25 cents. No charge for admission during the day.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 6.
GEMS OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN.
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF
IL TROVATORE.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
FOURTH WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—VERY LAST WEEK OF WYMAN, THE SORCERER, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, with his repertory of marvelous experiments, making people invisible, and restoring them to visibility at pleasure; rendering a liquor-bottle exhaustless in its supply of any spirit demanded; compelling a drum to turn spirit rapper, and answer his inquiries; besides an actual host of other semi miracles; the million of curiosities, &c., may all be seen. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

ROCKAWAY PAVILION.—SATURDAY, AUG 6, GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE, under the direction of THEO. EISFELD, Esq., who has kindly volunteered his valuable services. The Orchestra will be considerably enlarged by many prominent artists from New-York. For particulars see programme.
In the EVENING, Grand Ball in the dining-saloon by the large Orchestra. Leader, G. SCHNEIDER.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

IT WILL BE RESPECTABLE.
An evening on the Hudson. Concert and promenade sociable, THURSDAY, Aug. 11. The steamboat W. G. PUTNAM and barges will leave Joralemon-st. Pier, Brooklyn, at 5 P. M., and 22d-st., North River, at 5½ o'clock. Boats engaged only seven hours. Ticket Committee—H. E. Wheeler, at Harper's; J. A. Nichols, No. 194 Broadway; J. Larrie Keese, No. 52 Park-place; J. C. Davis, No. 47 Cliff-st; Henry Dibble, at Wm. Hall & Sons; D. S. Bell, No. 38 Warren-st.; M. Ibbotson, No. 89 Pearl-st.; A. C. Russ, No. 94 Pearl-st.; Dr. O. S Smith, Williamsburgh; George Lockhart, No. 243 Hicks st.; Thos. Wildes, Franklin-av.; Warren Green, Clinton-av.; Dr. Pyle, Carrol st.; Dr. Chadwick, Court-st; Dickinson, Atlantic-st.; L. S Hubbard, Atlantic st.; J. K. Lent, No. 353 Fulton-st.; Joseph Thorn, No. 24 4th place; C. V. Clark, Union-st.; M. M. Caleb, American Transportation Company; Mr. Gilbert, No. 108 Broad-st.; W. B. Stowe, No. 88 State-st. No ticket will be received at the boat unless approved by the Committee. Dodworth's Band. Peck's Musical Club and Downing's bill of fare. Lady and gentleman, $1; extra tickets for ladies, 50 cents.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catharine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9¾ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11¼ A.M. and 3 P.M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A.M. and 1¼ and 5 o'clock P.M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A.M., and return at 3 P.M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

A GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO NEWBURGH, AUG. 7.—The large, new, swift and commodious steamer ERIE, Capt. BARRELL, will leave Chambers-st. at 7 o'clock, Amos-st. 7¼, 22d-st. 7½, 43d-st. 8 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Verplank's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall. Passengers going by this boat can have four hours at West Point and visit Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh. Fare to Newburgh 50 cents; Yonkers, Hastings, and Dobbs Ferry, 25 cents.

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER IOLAS WILL make an extra excursion to the Banks on FRIDAY, the 5th, and SATURDAY, the 6th. Leaves foot of Gouverneur st., E. R., at 7, Peck slip at 7:30, Pier No. 4, at 8, and Spring-st. at 8:30. Lines, baits and music on board.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 88 South-st., corner of Pine.

SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—PRINCESS AND FLORA TEMPLE.—Purse $1,000. Mile heats; best three in five, in harness. TUESDAY, Aug. 9, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M.
James Eoff enters b. m. *Princess*.
James D. McMann enters b. m. *Flora Temple*.
The cars will leave the South Ferry at 2¼ o'clock, and return as soon as the race is over.
JOHN I. SNEDIKER.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP-YACHT, WITH CABIN, 10 tons, in complete sailing order; can be seen at Hoboken Yacht Club. For further particulars address Box No. 3,067 Post office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 up.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.),
Nos 260 Greenwich and 69 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

We copy from the Springfield *Republican* the following account of the new buildings erected at Williamstown, for Williams College, with a description of the interesting ceremonies of Commencement week:

"The new Chapel and Alumni Hall, whose completion and occupancy formed one of the special interests of the anniversary, inaugurates a new era in the architectural style of the College buildings. It is beautiful in design, and stands out in imposing and impressive contrast to the hideous poverty of expression that belongs to the other buildings. In position, it is north of the Lawrence Hall library building, and opposite to the old chapel. GERVASE WHEELER, of New-York, is the architect, and the style a Norman modification of the Gothic with double gables, vestibules, high pointed roofs, arched doorways and windows. The material is a bluish gray limestone, fine-grained, but left undressed, which is quarried within two miles of the village. The front or main building is 44 by 61 feet, furnishing a room for the Chapel 40 by 60 feet, with high pointed inside roof, finished with chestnut timber, this room will seat 350 persons. A tower stands at the southeast angle of the Chapel, which is 16 feet square, and contains a winding staircase to the Alumni Hall, which occupies the upper part of the rear portion of the structure, 36 by 56 feet. This hall, 32 by 50 feet, has the same general appearance as the Chapel, but will hold only about 350 people—too small as to-day's experience proved. Below the Hall, and back of the Chapel, are two fine rooms, for recitation purposes for the senior and junior classes, each about 32 by 25 feet. The interior of the structure is finished very plainly, mostly with chestnut, oiled, but like the exterior, has an air of elegance and style that is quite captivating. The structure is the work of SAMUEL KEYES, of Bennington, and MONROE TEMPLE, of Adams, and cost $[illegible],000, mostly contributed by the graduates of the college. The tower is surmounted by a spire running up to the height of 96 feet. The new bell, weighing 1,025 pounds, presented by PIERPONT ISHAM, of Bennington, is in its place in the tower, and below it is a room for the bell-ringer.

The efforts of Rev. Mr. DURFEE, the general agent of the college, to adorn the Hall of the Alumni with portraits of the early officers and prominent friends of the college, have already seven finely executed portraits. They present Rev. President GRIFFIN, Prof. Ebenezer Kellogg (from 1815 to 1847,) Rev. Dr. Hyde of Lee, Rev. Dr. West of Stockbridge, Rev. D. Shepherd of Lenox, Gov. Emory Washburn, and Dr. Philip Van Ness Morris of Cambridge, N. Y., the new benefactor of the college. Portraits of Rev. Dr. COOLEY of Granville and others are soon expected to be added to this interesting collection.

The new Alumni Hall was crowded at the opening meeting this forenoon, many ladies being present, besides a liberal representation of both the older and more recent classes. ABRAHAM P. OLIN of Troy, presided, by virtue of his election by the Alumni last year.

After brief speeches from Dr. CHILDS, the new President, President HOPKINS was introduced, and spoke at some length. He congratulated the Society of the Alumni—the first organization of graduates of an institution of learning in this country—upon the possession of this new hall, their own gift to the College, and welcomed them to its walls, and to the familiar faces of our fathers that had been gathered upon them. It was the expression of their attachment to the College, a bond of union, and centre of attraction.

Judge STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California, not being present, as expected, his brother, the Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the New-York *Evangelist*, of the class of 1838, was next called to address the meeting. He complained that he was thrown in as an interjection, but proceeded to a very satisfactory speech. When he was first brought up here before these awful professors, twenty-five years ago, and when he was only twelve years old, he was so little, and the sense of their greatness so oppressive, that the double feeling had stuck to him ever since. Why, after he had graduated and entered the ministry, he came up here to a commencement, and was assailed in the street by a big sophomore to join his secret society! He concluded that he would tarry at Jericho till his beard was grown, and so he had not appeared here since till now. He spoke of his classmates, tenderly and affectionately of the beloved dead, cordially of the respected living.

The Rev. Mr. DURFEE, the General Agent of the College, spoke in explanation of the portraits hanging upon the walls, promising the additions of President HOPKINS and the Rev. Dr. COOLEY before another year. The latter would complete those of the Vice-Presidents of the College, who, like the Presidents, were just four in number. Coming to the last portrait upon the wall, which few recognized, Mr. DURFEE said it was of him, who had just announced a gift of *ten thousand dollars* to the College—Dr. PHILIP VAN NESS MORRIS, of Cambridge, Washington County, New-York, a graduate in 1813. Only a few persons in the hall were aware of this generous contribution, and Mr. DURFEE's announcement of it was greeted by a long and loud round of applause. Dr. MORRIS was present, and took a seat upon the platform, but declined to address the meeting. He was thanked with much fervor by Dr. CHILDS, the President, in behalf of the Alumni, and the scene was for some moments one of much excitement.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York, rising to speak, restored calmness, and he proposed a formal vote of thanks for this, the largest sum ever given to the College by any one of its graduates. He did not propose to give thanks for this as an act of generosity, though none but a generous soul could have prompted it—nor as an act of benevolence, though the spirit which animated it was benevolent—but rather as a high act of duty from one who has been taught to the instrumentalities by which he was taught. We all fail in not sufficiently recognizing our duties to education, and to the means by which we have profited, and by which we wish others to profit. We must stand by and sustain them. We must give of the results of that education which we received here to sustain and carry on the power of the College. Nobody else will if we do not. Mr. FIELD eloquently contrasted the influence going out from this College, and those imparted by such a great event as the recent war in Italy and its crowning battle at Solferino, where on a single night thirty thousand men were slain. In a few years that battle and this war will have left no trace; while the movement inaugurated here by MILLS and his pious associates will go on widening till it embraces the world, and its effects prove the healing of the nations.

Ex-Gov. WASHBURN, of Cambridge, of the class of 1817, made the closing speech of the meeting.

The custom of an Alumni Dinner was instituted here, on this anniversary, and about 100 of the past graduates, marshalled by Mr. W. T. R. MARVIN, of Boston, and escorted by Hodges' North Adams Band, proceeded from the Hall to the well-laden tables of Mr. HOSFORD at the Mansion House. The time here was limited for sentiments and speeches, but a few were offered.

Our Alma Mater—Her jewels are her children, and her children are men.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York, responded, and spoke of the beauty of the location of the college. He had seen nearly all the universities of the world, in Europe and America, and not one compared in its surrounding scenery with this. It was the only mountain university; no other gathers about it such a succession of natural beauties; no other is implanted in such a community of men.

The Memory of Col. Williams, whose blood was the ink wherewith the charter of our Alma Mater was written.

In the afternoon there was a public meeting of the Alumni in the village church, when an oration was pronounced by MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, of Troy, N. Y., of the class of 1833, and a poem delivered by Rev. AMOS D. WHEELER, of Brunswick, Me., of the class of 1827. It was a new field for Mr. TOWNSEND, but he acquitted himself as well as in it, as he has in the freer and more extempore efforts of the bar and the stump. The theme of his oration was, "Labor: Man's Original Destination, and the essential means of Health and Happiness."

This is the year for the publication of the Triennial Catalogue, comprising the names of all the graduates of the college, and of all those who have received honorary degrees here. It has just appeared under the superintendence of Prof. GRIFFIN, and from it we learn that the total number of graduates to this time is 1,711, of whom 493 are dead, and 1,218 living. Of the whole number 506 became ministers, and of these 158 are dead; 459 became lawyers, and of these 157 are dead; 135 doctors and 36 dead; 121 teachers and 24 dead. The numbers of the present undergraduate classes are—seniors 53; juniors 56; sophomores 70. The new freshman class will number about 75.

Mr. S. W. GLADDEN, of the Graduating Class, has collected and published a thick pamphlet of the "Songs of Williams," most of them original, with recent and present members of the college. It is a volume of jollity and sentiment, in Latin, Greek and English, in poetry and rhyme and doggerel.

The Williams Quarterly—the students' magazine—is continued only by the imposition of a heavy pecuniary tax upon its editors. The yearly loss has grown to nearly $200. This ought not to be—it is an excellent and useful publication, creditable and valuable to both college and students.

The Natural History Society flourishes well in its new building, the gift of Mr. JACKSON. About 40 of the students belong to it, and pursue the studies to which it relates. They are collecting subscriptions for AUDUBON's splendid plates of American birds, costing from $400 to $500, and have at hand about $300 towards the amount.

The old Chapel building is to be renovated, and fitted up for halls for the literary societies, the art rooms, the various scientific collections, and the chemical laboratory. Some of these are there now; but they will have improved accommodations, and more orderly an arrangement hereafter.

The Alumni held another meeting this morning, and took measures to raise the $25,000 by private subscription necessary to the obtaining of the equal amount granted by the State from the sales of the Back Bay Lands. The $10,000 gift of Dr. MORRIS will be counted as a part of this subscription, which leaves but $15,000 to be procured. It will be some time before the State will be able to pay over her part, but it is sure to come, sooner or later.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

MASTER OF ARTS.—Theophilus H. Marvin, of Boston; Henry W. Taft, of Lenox; George A. Bissell, of Pittsfield; Andrew W. Moorehouse, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.—The Rev. Barnabas King, of New-Jersey; the Rev. John Waddington, of London.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The Fifty-fifth Commencement of the University of Vermont took place on Wednesday, Aug. 3. The graduating class numbered 22. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

LL. D.—Edwin D. Sanborn, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; and his Excellency, Hiland Hall, Governor of Vermont.

D. D.—Samuel S. Cutting, of Genesee College, Rochester, N. Y., and the Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, Mass.

A. M.—Wm. A. Miller, of Brandon, Vt.; Orange Smith, of Chicago, Ill.; Benj. Smith Nichols, of Whitehall, N. Y.; John H. Graham, of Canada East; Chas. Dana, of Brandon, Vt., A. M., five in course. M. D., nineteen in course.

A correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* writes:

Judging from external appearances, and the number of graduates, the medical institution recently revived here seems to be in a more flourishing condition than any of its character in New-England. It labors under the disadvantage of having no endowment, and consequently must be made self-supporting.

During the morning exercises at the church, the following gentlemen occupied positions upon the platform with the college faculty: JOHN B. WHEELER, Esq., Chief Marshal of the day, Ex President WHEELER, formerly of the college, Bishop HOPKINS, the Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Ex-Governor FAIRBANKS, Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Hon. HILAND HALL, Governor of the State of Vermont, the Hon. Mr. SABINE, M. C., from Vermont, the Rev. S. H. MARSH, President of the Pacific University of Oregon, the Rev. Mr. PEETLER, of Worcester, Mass., and many other gentlemen of note whose names were not obtained.

Immediately after these exercises, the Alumni formed in procession at the church, and, headed by the band, proceeded to the American Hotel, where a bountiful feast had been provided for them. At 4½ o'clock, about two hundred had assembled around the tables, and the divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. HICOCK, of Union College.

The pleasant table exercises were followed by speeches from several gentlemen of the Alumni, who were happily introduced by President PEASE, who presided on the occasion. Among the speakers were President PEASE; Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ex Gov. FAIRBANKS, the Rev. Mr. MARSH, of the Pacific University, Oregon; Dr. HICOCK, of Union College; and Mr. BENEDICT, of New-York.

The following are the appointments next year: Of the Phi Beta Cappa, Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, of New-York; substitute, Rev. Dr. F. D. Huntingdon, of Cambridge, Mass.; Poet, N. P. Willis, of New-York; substitute Dr. J. G. Holland, of Springfield. For the Alumni, Frederick Billings, of San Francisco; substitute, E. E. Pa mer; Poem, James H. Scott, of New-York; substitute, C. P. Goodale, of New-York.

In the evening the Faculty gave a levee at the College. There was a brilliant assembly of wisdom and beauty present, such as we have not seen before in New-England. The College buildings were all brilliantly illuminated. They made a magnificent spectacle. Want of time will not permit us to speak further of this affair.

Immediately as this closed, a ball given by the graduating class opened at the American. There was a collection of rare beauty, fashion and elegance, found only at New-England balls.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Commencement week at Bowdoin College passed off very satisfactorily. The Phi Beta Kappas had an oration from Dr. SEARS, of Providence, and the other Societies had J. G. HOLLAND, ("Timothy Titcomb,") of Springfield, for their orator. The graduating class numbered 31.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on the following, in course: Chas. H. Carlton, Jacob F. Millers, Prentice Loring, George A. Wheeler, George Robinson, W. E. Melcher, Wm. Gaskin, T. S. Robey, John P. Watson, E. B. Palmer, F. C. Davis, G. C. Moses, C. K. True, Moses M. Robinson, George R. Williamson, Jacob O. Brown, Samuel W. Tenney, Henry Farrar.

The degree of A. M., out of course, was conferred on Wm. F. Goodwin, of the class of 1848, and Samuel Freeman, of the class of 1854.

In consequence of a disagreement between the boards of government, the honorary degrees fell to the ground.

The degree of M. D. was conferred on John F. Bates, Wm. Buck, Wm. B. Bullard, Francis F. Dale, Jonathan S. Hougbton, Edwin S. Lenox, Daniel E. Marston, Albion K. P. Messerve, James H. Thompson, Milton C. Wedgewood, George A. Wheeler, Horace White.

At the conclusion of the services in the church the Alumni and students formed in procession and proceeded to the vestry to partake of the annual Alumni dinner. President WOODS called upon Gov. MORRILL, who was present, for a speech. The Governor responded by saying that, on such occasions, the President had a right to command and he must obey—indeed he felt it but part of his duty to express his great satisfaction at the manner in which the commencement exercises had passed off. He was a warm and ardent friend of education, believing that to that the State owed what it was. Indeed, the system of self-government never would be what it is and would fail now were it not for the power of common schools and colleges. But all learning came not from schools, but the foundation must be laid there. The highest strength of a State lay not in her armories, but in her alphabet. The Governor concluded by paying a high compliment to the President and to the institution.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The exercises of the graduating class of the Theological Seminary in Andover, took place on Thursday, Aug. 4. The occasion was one of no little interest, and drew together a large concourse of people. The class numbered 36. Twelve of these are to depart on foreign missions. Three others have already received calls to pastorates. We quote from the correspondence of the Boston *Atlas*:

"Exercises were held in the chapel before the Alumni on Wednesday. The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., of Worcester. It was an interesting, able and appropriate production. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. HENRY B. HOOKER, Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society."

At the conclusion of the discourse, Rev. Dr. J. S. CLARK, Secretary of the Association, read the obituary report for the past year, with brief notices of deceased Alumni. Six graduates of the Institution, and two who left it before completing the course, have died during this period, as follows: Rev. Abiel Cutter, of the class of 1810; Rev. Samuel Austin, Worcester, of the class of 1823; Rev. John Richards, D.D. of the class of 1824; Rev. Ebenezer Davenport Maltbie, of the class of 1827; Rev. John Edward Farwell, of the class of 1830; Rev. Alexander Montgomery, of the class of 1840; Rev. Joshua R. Brown, of the class of 1841; and Rev. Wm. D. Flagg, of the class of 1857.

At the close of the public exercises in the chapel, the Association of the Alumni held its annual meeting for the transaction of business. The Rev. Dr. HOOKER presided. The following gentlemen were chosen a Committee of Arrangements for the ensuing year, Prof. E. A. PARK, the Rev. J. H. TAYLOR and the Rev. J. S. CLARK. The latter was reëlected Secretary. The Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, of Providence, was elected to preach the next annual sermon, and the Rev. WM. THOMPSON, D. D., of East Windsor, Conn., was chosen substitute.

The annual address before the Porter Rhetorical Society was delivered at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Old South Church, by the Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D., of Hanover, N. H., upon "Faith as a Principle." Wednesday evening the Society of Inquiry and the Porter Rhetorical Society held their united anniversaries.

The Crosss Court Marhal.

The Court was yesterday occupied with the consideration of the following application for the procuring of an important witness from San Francisco:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859.

I, Major OSBORN CROSS, United States Army, do declare, on oath, that the testimony of D. FERGUSON, of San Francisco, and now a clerk in the employment of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, Deputy Quartermaster-General, in charge of the Department of the Pacific, is important to the case now before this Court. I desire to prove by the said FERGUSSON that, in his making a partial examination of my public accounts after he took charge of my office as clerk, he found defects which go to show that some of the money I now stand charged with as having used for my own benefit on the 4th day of August, 1857, arose from errors from the non-entry of vouchers and other omissions. In the case of H. FOLGER the sum of $350 was paid, and no voucher entered; BOARDMAN & BACON, there is a difference in payment which is made against me of $792 82; EDWARD JONES, $202 93, two vouchers given for the same account for $160. A check given for $5,000. No voucher recorded. T. A. WAKEMAN's services as Clerk, $29. No voucher entered. The steamer *Seat Bird* overpaid $45 60. Draft given, $1,500. No credit on the books. Further, there were no vouchers in the office when said FURGUSSON examined my papers for a sum amounting to between three and five thousand dollars, and which had never been recorded. Besides a deficiency of the petty cash account to show what moneys were kept on hand in the office and how paid out.

Signed, O. CROSS,
Maj. U. S. A. and Q. M.

The Court decided that the accused be allowed sixty days from this date for the purpose of procuring the attendance of Mr. FURGUSSON, in accordance with his application and affidavit, and that the Judge Advocate be directed to summon Mr. FURGUSSON immediately. The summons went out by the *Moses Taylor*. The examination of WM. A. GORDON, chief clerk in the Quartermaster's General's Office, was resumed. He produced and identified Letter Book 1851, Quartermaster's Department. A large number of letters were read by the Judge Advocate and entered on the minutes as part of the records. They were mainly correspondence between the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, and Major CROSS, touching the alleged deficiency in the accounts. In one of these Major CROSS admitted an apparent deficiency in his account, and asking for time to make a thorough examination of his accounts, asserting, at the same time, his ability to make good any actual deficiency which existed. The amount due the Government in March was claimed to be $24,963 12.

Question—Do you know whether or not Major CROSS paid over any moneys to the Department at Washington in settlement of his account?

Answer—Yes, he made payments as follows:

July 17, 1858—Paid to Lt. Col. Swords	$6,000
July 19, 1858—Paid to Lt. Col. Swords	8,000
Nov. 2, 1858—Paid to Capt. N. S. Miller, Asst. Quarter-master	4,760
Nov. 10, 1858—Deposited in the Treasury	2,680
Total	$21,440

At this point the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Major CROSS expects to be able to prove when he shall have procured his witness from California, and upon a thorough sifting of the accounts, that the balance is in his favor, instead of his being indebted to Government.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY—TWO MEN SHOT.—A most unfortunate tragedy was enacted at the Ohio Penitentiary yesterday afternoon, in which one man was mortally wounded and another completely riddled with buck-shot. It seems the government of the Penitentiary has been aware for some time of a concerted intention on the part of convicts working on the addition to escape by a rush, and consequently the guards have been unusually watchful. Yesterday two of the convicts, named W. R. SHADE *alias* RICHARD DORT, sent from Summit County, July 5, for grand larceny, for one year, and JOHN SWEENEY, from Erie County, for burglary and larceny, sentenced March 14, for one year, working on the north side, took advantage of an apparent remissness and made a rush for a corn-field near by. But half a score of watchful eyes were upon them, and the guards knowing that as soon as they started in pursuit there would be a general stampede of the whole party, raised their pieces, loaded with buck shot, and sent a volley after the fugitives, which brought the striped gentlemen to the ground covered with wounds. They were picked up and conveyed to the hospital, when Dr. HAMILTON, prison physician, made examination, and found that SHADE had a shot in each leg, and one through the back, the ball lodging just behind his heart. Dr. H. thinks him mortally wounded. SWEENEY was shot in the legs, and through his neck, the ball making a ragged ghastly wound, just missing the jugular. Although suffering greatly, SWEENEY is not so seriously hurt as his comrade, and will, probably, recover. Doubtless, this prompt action on the part of the guards, nipped in the bud a concocted plan, by which fifty men hoped to escape from their bondage.—*Ohio State Journal*, 4th.

Board of Aldermen.

THE CROTON BOARD—DEBATE ON THE NOMINATIONS OF THE MAYOR—MR. TAPPAN AS COMMISSIONER, AND MR. CRAVEN AS ENGINEER, CONFIRMED—MR. VAN SCHAICK, AS PRESIDENT, LAID OVER.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, President MCSPEDON in the Chair.

The routine business having been disposed of, the Board took from the table the communication of the Mayor, nominating MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, THOMAS B. TAPPAN and ALFRED W. CRAVEN, for the offices of President, Commissioner, and Chief Engineer of the Croton Board.

Alderman STEPHENS moved that the nomination of Mr. Tappan for Commissioner be confirmed. The yeas and nays were demanded and the motion prevailed by a vote of 14 to 2.

Alderman GENET moved that the nomination of Alfred W. Craven, for Chief Engineer, be confirmed.

Alderman TUOMEY moved to lay the motion of Alderman GENET on the table. Lost.

Alderman BRADLEY spoke at length against the nomination of Mr. Craven, alleging that he had already held the office for ten years, to the exclusion of good Democrats, and that, having refused to pledge himself to make any removals of his subordinates, he could not, with a good grace, come before a Democratic Board of Aldermen for confirmation. He had nothing to say against Mr. Craven in his official capacity, and based his opposition entirely on political grounds. He was aware that it was a fixed thing with the Board to confirm the nomination, and he ventured to predict that the vote given upon this question would be the political death of more than one Democrat in the Board. Reverting to the history of the Croton Aqueduct Department, from its organization to the present time, he agreed that all the public works requiring engineering skill and talent, had been completed before Mr. Craven came into the board, and that the only work tending to exhibit the boasted skill which Mr. Craven was said to possess, was the new reservoir, not yet completed, and about which there were many doubts as to its adaptation to the purposes for which it was constructed. His opposition to Mr. Craven, however, he was free to say, was based on the principle of the spoils. The patronage under the control of Mr. Craven properly belonged to the Democratic Party. They might get it if he was confirmed, but they had no assurance that such would be the case; at any rate, he should not feel like going to him for a favor.

Alderman PECK spoke in favor of the confirmation and in defence of Mr. Craven. He believed Mr. Craven to be as good a Democrat as there was in that room, and that if he were confirmed he would use his patronage for the benefit of the Democratic Party. It had been alleged that Mr. Craven had sought admission into a Know-Nothing lodge; so had many other Democrats now in good standing in the party. In reply to the allegation that Mr. Craven was inimical to citizens of foreign birth, he would assert that at least four-fifths of all the appointments made by him during the last year had been given to naturalized citizens.

Alderman TUOMEY couldn't see how a Democratic Board could vote to confirm Mr. Craven. He was no Democrat, and had never pretended to be one. He had nothing to say of Mr. Craven as a man, or an engineer; but, like Alderman BRADLEY, he believed the patronage of that office of right belonged to the Democratic Party, and he was in favor of turning Mr. Craven out and putting a good Democrat in his place.

Alderman DARRAH said that from the tenor of the remarks that had been made on this question, he was led to believe that honesty, capacity and fidelity to his trust, were no qualifications or recommendations in the mind of a Democrat for official appointment. As for himself, he did not know whether Mr. Craven was a Democrat or not, nor did he care to know; it was sufficient for him that he was faithful to his trust as Chief Engineer of the Department, and his capacity and qualifications for the post was admitted. He should therefore vote for his confirmation.

Alderman STEPHENS also spoke eloquently in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Craven, basing his support entirely on his qualifications for the office. He did not consider that the vote he should give on this question would be a test of his Democracy, but if others chose so to consider it, he was ready to abide by the consequences. He concluded by presenting to the Board the following petition, which he read:

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending the reappointment of Mr. Alfred Craven as Chief Engineer of the Croton Board. Mr. Craven has, by his past services in that position, fully merited a reappointment. He is a faithful public officer, honest and upright, and we trust that the Board of Aldermen will confirm his nomination, as we believe they will thereby best meet the wishes of their fellow citizens. (Signed) Auguste Belmont, Wilson G. Hunt, Charles P. Daly, Charles O'Conor, Thos. C. Fields, Jno. J. Cisco, James T. Brady, J. W. Chambers, Geo. C. Barnard, Robt. J. Dillon, Moses Taylor, E. B. Hart, John C. Mather, F. B. Cutting, John T. Doyle, H. D. Clapp, J. H. Brower, Jas. Moncrief.

A motion to take up the nominations of the Mayor separately was carried.

Alderman BRADY said he should vote for the nomination of Mr. Craven. It had been said that he had been a member of a Know-Nothing Lodge. If that was so, he, as an American, was glad of it. He had yet to learn that it was a crime to be an American, or to seek for the triumph of American principles. But if it were a crime, there were a good many criminals in this community, who now claim to be Democrats. Chief among the criminals was the great Mogul, Fernando Wood. As for Mr. Craven, he did not claim him as an American nor as a Republican, but he claimed that he was an Engineer, and a good one, and for his qualifications as an Engineer, and for these, he should vote for his confirmation.

Alderman OWENS was in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Craven; he had made a good engineer, and although there might be others just as good, yet he considered it good policy to let well enough alone.

Alderman STARR said he should vote for the confirmation, although he did not claim Mr. Craven as a Republican, for he had it from his own lips that he never belonged to that party. He had voted against the confirmation of Mr. Tappan, not because he had anything against that gentleman, but to show his disapproval of the action of the Mayor in dropping the name of Mr. DeForrest, a high-minded and efficient officer, merely because he was a Republican, and substituting Mr. Tappan, a Democrat, in his place. In his opinion, the Mayor should have renominated the whole Board, and thus set an example to the Board of Aldermen of independence of party on this question.

The vote on the confirmation of Mr. Craven was then taken, and resulted as follows:

AYES—Smith, Henry, Stephens, Brady, Starr, Adams, Darrah, Lynes, Peck, Owens, Genet—11.

NAYS—Tuomey, Boole, Seagrist, Bradley, McSpedon—5.

Alderman BRADY moved that the name of Myndert Van Schaick, as President of the Board, be confirmed.

Alderman BOOLE moved to lay the motion of Alderman BRADY on the table. Carried, 9 to 6.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in September.

The Great International Cricket Match—United States vs. Canada.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

From the Toronto Colonist, Aug. 4.

The annual Cricket Match between eleven of the best players in the United States and eleven selected from the Clubs of Canada, commenced on the Toronto ground yesterday. For the sixth time have these players, or the majority of them, met in friendly strife alternately at New-York and Toronto. Three times have the Americans been successful, while the Canadians have defeated their opponents twice. It is a somewhat singular fact that on each occasion when the scene of the contest was in New-York the Americans came off victorious, while on the Toronto ground the Canadians have proved themselves the champions. Perhaps this will be regarded as an exemplification of the old and somewhat vulgar adage which affirms the combative superiority of each chicken of the masculine gender when the scene of battle happens to be his own immediate feeding-ground. However this may be, the fact stands recorded, and has the effect of inspiring confidence in the triumph of the Canadians on this occasion, although it is generally conceded that their opponents are of no mean order as regards cricketing, but on the contrary skillful and persevering players.

The following are the players on behalf of the United States: Messrs Hammond, Sharp, W. Wister, Newhall, Wilby, Marsh, Higham, Hall, Crossley, Collis and Hallis—principally from New-York and Philadelphia. Mr. Symes of St. Louis, Mo., formerly of St. George's Club, New-York, acted as umpire for the American eleven, and Master George Newhall, of Philadelphia, officiated in the capacity of scorer.

The Canada eleven, as finally selected, were as follows: Messrs. Thomas Phillips and Rykert, of St. Catharines; Dykes, Galt; Rogerson, Brampton; Sharpe, Hamilton; Jones, Brockville; Stanton, Cobourg; Howard, Parsons, Patterson and Read, Toronto. Mr. Madison acted as umpire on this side, and Mr. Bowlby, of Newmarket, as scorer. It was expected that Mr. Hardinge, of Montreal, one of the best cricketers in the Province, would have taken part in the game; but he found it impossible to devote to it the necessary time.

The following is the official score of the first innings of the two elevens:

CANADA ELEVEN.

Phillips, b Hallis	25	Read, c. Higham, b. Crossley	1
Rykert, b. Hallis	3	Regerson, not out	18
Howard, c. Wister, b. Crossley	13	Sharpe, b. Crossley	0
Parsons, c. Hallis, b. Crossley	14	Jones, b. Crossley	3
Patterson, c. Hallis, b. Crossley	4	Stanley, b. Hallis	3
Dykes, b. Crossley	0	Byes 7; leg byes 3; wide 1	11
		Total	95

UNITED STATES ELEVEN.

Hammond, b. Parsons	36	Hall, l. b. w., b. Parsons	8
Sharp, c. Sharpe	7	Crossley, c. Dykes, b. Parsons	0
Wistar, c. Phillips	2	Collis, c. Patterson, b. Sharpe	5
Newhall, b. Parsons	1	Hallis, not out	3
Wilby, b. Parsons	0	Byes, 7; l. b's, 1; wides 5	13
Mirsh, c. Sharpe, b Rogerson	8	Total	112
Higham, b. Parsons	29		

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

	No. of Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
CANADA INNINGS.				
Hallis	137	44	10	0
Marsh	36	12	4	0
Crossley	92	28	8	7
UNITED STATES INNINGS.				
Jones	36	11	3	0
Parsons	124	51	5	8
Sharpe	66	28	4	1
Rogerson	24	9	1	1

Army News.

Paymaster A. J. Coffee, United States Army, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, to take effect from July 31, 1859.

Isaac Winston, of Kansas Territory, has been appointed Paymaster, *vice* Coffee, resigned.

The following items are from the Fort Smith *Times* of July 28:

Col. Constantine Perkins arrived here on Tuesday, from Fort Gibson, C. N.

Col. B. J. Jecoway, United States Marshal, passed through this place on Monday last, *en route* to Van Buren, in good health and fine spirits.

Major Rector, Superintendent, left here on Tuesday last for the Creek Agency, with the money for the Creeks, which is to be paid out on the 1st of August. He was accompanied by Capt. Pike, Col. Pulliam, Capt. H. L. Rogers, Col. R. M. Johnson, M. Grimes, Esq., and Capt. Pike's two sons. There will be a lively time during the payment.

Lieut. Jackson, First Cavalry, United States Army, arrived here on Friday last, on his way to Fort Arbuckle.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARTLEY will receive calls at his residence, No. 40 St. Mark's-place, during each morning until the 1st of September. The following testimonials are submitted without comment:

"The subscriber was prostrated in his third year by a severe attack of the scarlet fever which left him partially deaf, with disagreeable discharges from the ear. The disorder was left unchecked until he was in his 17th year, when he was induced to call on Dr. HARTLEY, who, in a short time, entirely stopped the discharge and removed the cause of deafness. To those whom the above disorder has not visited, the value of a cure may not be appreciated, but as for me, words cannot express the feelings of gratitude which I felt on being relieved of so great an affliction. They only who have been afflicted can appreciate a cure.

CHARLES F. VAN BRUNT,
No. 34 Murray-st., N. Y."

To Dr. Hartley, No. 40 St. Mark's-place:

"For the last eight years I have been troubled with partial deafness, with disagreeable noise in my head. Seeing your advertisement I was induced to make a trial for relief. I am happy to state that through your aid I am now entirely relieved from the difficulty.

C. C. LATHROP,
No. 8 West Washington place."

[Advertisement.]

"Knowledge is power;" and he who, by years of extended research and experience, is enabled to alleviate human suffering, be it the result of neglected disease or debased habits, is greater than an Emperor. Such an one is Dr. H. A. BARROW, who can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

WYMAN'S LAST DAY.—WYMAN, the Wizard, intends to out-do even himself this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. It is his last day. He is an astonishing necromancer and unapproachable ventriloquist. On Monday a new and highly complimented company commence the Summer dramatic season at Barnum's, and will create a great sensation.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURE BLOOD.—All diseases, more or less, find their origin in a morbid state of blood; the purifying qualities of this celebrated medicine are highly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty.

[Advertisement.]

Lovers of Nature will find the most beautiful scenery and good hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass. Send for circular.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 5.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... 86½	100 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 71½
20,000 do..... 86½	100 Cumb. Coal Pref s60 12
25,000 do..... s60 86	110 Erie Railroad..... 4¾
5,000 do..... s3 86½	150 do..... 5
3,000 Virginia 6s..... 93½	250 do..... 5¼
5,000 do..... s10 93	300 do..... s3 5
5,000 do..... 93	300 Harlem Railroad.. 9
5,000 do..... s60 92½	25 Harlem R. Pref..... 34½
35,000 Missouri St. 6s..... 82	100 do..... 34⅝
50,000 do..... b60 82	50 Mich. Cen. R..... b60 41
10,000 do..... s15 81⅞	100 do..... s30 40½
500 Cal State 7s Bs. 81	50 do..... s60 40½
1,000 Michigan 6s..... 98	50 M. S. & N. I. R. s39 7
1,000 Brook'n C. W. L. 100	100 do..... 7
3,000 Erie R. 3d m. b. '83 88½	350 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 20
1,000 do..... 59	100 do..... 19⅞
500 Hud. Riv. R. 1st m. 101½	100 do..... s30 19½
10,500 Ill. Central R. Bs. 84	30 Panama Railroad.. 114
1,000 G. & C. 1st m. ex in. 87½	100 do..... b30. 114⅜
1,000 Harlem R. 1st m. 92	150 Galena & Chi. R..... 63⅝
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m b. 62½	50 do..... 63⅝
5,000 do..... 63	5 do..... 63¾
10 B'k of State of N. Y. 100½	100 do..... b60 63¾
200 Canton Co..... 17½	100 do..... b30 63½
20 Del. & Hud. C'l Co. 89	150 Clev. & Tol. R. b30 21½
50 Penn. Coal Co..... 82½	100 do..... 21¼
350 N. Y. Cent. R..... p&c 72½	200 do..... s30 21
200 do..... opg 72¾	100 do..... 21
150 do..... s30 72½	100 do..... b60 21¼
150 do..... p&c 72½	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R. s60 60¾
150 do..... opg 73⅛	300 do..... s10 60¾
350 do..... b30 72½	100 do..... b60 60¾
200 do..... s60 72½	50 do..... c 60¾
230 do..... opg 72½	200 do..... s30 60¾
850 do..... b30 72½	50 do..... 60⅝
300 do..... p. & c. 72½	250 do..... 60⅝
100 do..... b60 72½	100 do..... bnwk 60¾
100 do..... s18 72½	

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 Misso. St. 6s. s10. 82	100 Reading Rail'd. s25 43
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. B. 82	200 do..... 43¼
5,000 Mich. So S. F. Bs. 56½	200 do..... s30 43¼
100 Cumb. Coal Pref..... 11½	100 do..... s20 43½
100 do..... 11	100 M. So. & N. I. g. s.. b30 20½
100 do..... b60. 11½	450 do..... 20½
10 Pacific Mail S. Co. 72	100 do..... b30 20½
200 N. Y. Cent. R.. s30. 72½	150 Panama R..... s30. 114
100 do..... b60 72¾	100 do..... 114
100 do..... b60 72½	150 Gal. & Chi. R..... 63½
550 Erie Railroad..... 5	50 Cleve. & Tol. R..... 20½
100 Hud. River R..... 31½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.. s60 60¾
500 Harlem R. Pref..... 34½	250 do..... s10 61
100 do..... b30. 34½	300 do..... s60 60¾
10 Mich. Cen. R..... 40½	200 do..... b30 61
50 Ill. Cen. Rail'd. s30. 63½	

FRIDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

There was more business on the Stock Exchange to-day, as compared with the very dull movement of Thursday. At the early Board, the *Bear* account was in the ascendant, and quite an eager purpose was manifested to press sales in New-York Central and in some of the Western shares. The feeling extended to the State Sevens, and a considerable business, on sellers' option, was done in Tennessees, Virginias and Missouris, and at a concession of ½ ⅌ cent. from previous rates on the first two. The transactions in Central were equal to 3,500 shares, opening at 72⅞, as last quoted yesterday, and leaving off, in the forenoon, 72½. At the Second Board, the price returned to 72⅝ ⅌ cent., at which it finally closed. Missouris were done at 82 cash, and 81⅞, seller 15 days, in the morning, and closed with sales at 82, seller 10 days, and 82 bid cash. Virginias left off 92½@93 ⅌ cent. In the Western Stocks, the sales in the morning were at a concession of ½@¾ ⅌ cent. on nearly all descriptions, but in the afternoon, with the exception of Cleveland and Toledo, which shows unusual weakness, the closing prices were about the same as yesterday, with a good inquiry for Rock Island, Galena and Michigan Guaranteed. Toledo closed 20½ bid, 21 asked. In Erie shares there was a demand at 5 ⅌ cent., which continued to the close of business. No further meeting of the Board of Directors was held to-day, although one was appointed at the adjournment yesterday. The order of reduction in the salary of the President finally adopted yesterday, is to $8,000, a year, from $25,000. It was probably expected by a considerable portion of the Board, from some previous violent intimations, that this action would voluntarily sever Mr. MORAN's executive relations to the Company, and thus open the way to some sort of practical arrangement to supercede, or render nominal the intervention of a General Receiver, as applied for by the Trustees to the Third and Fourth Mortgages. But this, it appears, was a disappointment, and a resolution was thereupon introduced, and is still pending, to the purport that a change of executive is absolutely desirable. The rain storm, to-day, is said to have defeated the quorum necessary to the adjourned meeting appointed for 1 o'clock, but, we apprehend, after all, that the main difficulty is the absence of a sufficient pecuniary interest in the concern with the majority of the Board to induce a manly vote upon their own convictions of what ought to be done on the instant. But, in any event, the impression is more general to-day that a Receiver, under the friendly proceeding, referred to yesterday, would be preferable for *all* the interests involved than the present state of things, at least until the general annual meeting of the stockholders in October when an entire change of administration can readily be effected.

We have to report another quiet day in the market for Money. The lenders on call, at 6 ⅌ cent. are more numerous, while the demand from the Stock Brokers has rather fallen off. Discounts, however, are firm, and the Banks take little or nothing under 7 ⅌ cent., and are generally able to select sufficient paper for their wants, within 60 days. Under this change of policy, it is probable that the next weekly return will show a further reduction in the aggregate Loan column. Outside of Bank, the offering of strictly prime bills is not large, though notes are maintained by lenders at 7½@8 ⅌ cent. this side of January, and 8@9 ⅌ cent. for lists running into January and February.

The decline in Exchange and the better offering of first-class bills induced a fair business for the mails to-morrow, at 110@110½ ⅌ cent., 60 days, on London, and f.5.15 net, at 60 days, and f.5.12½@f.5.11¼ short sight, on Paris. The Specie engagements, held over early in the week for a lower freight, are thus far $380,000 by the *Jura*, for Liverpool, and about $300,000 by the *New-York*, for Southampton.

We find the following particulars of the heavy export trade of New-Orleans for the late financial year, in the *Crescent* of that City:

Recapitulation of exports of domestic products to foreign countries from New-Orleans for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859, viz.:

Quarter ending the 30th September, 1858	$11,286,596
Quarter ending the 31st December, 1858	28,822,809
Quarter ending the 31st March, 1859	32,057,003
Quarter ending the 30th June, 1859	28,184,250
Total	$100,350,653

Comparative value of the exports of domestic produce for foreign countries from the port and district of New-Orleans for the last seven years:

For the year ending June 30, 1853	$67,768,724
For the year ending June 30, 1854	60,176,683
For the year ending June 30, 1855	55,688,552
For the year ending June 30, 1856	80,547,963
For the year ending June 30, 1857	91,514,286
For the year ending June 30, 1858	88,382,435
For the year ending June 30, 1859	100,350,655

We notice that Mr. GEORGE W. MCLEAN, of this City, has been made a Director of the recently opened East Pennsylvania Railway.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week.			
Entered at the Port	$2,801,465	$3,580,816	$3,840,428
Thrown on Market	3,096,122	3,732,879	3,986,346
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$66,716,293	$33,780,174	$75,623,412
Thrown on Market	63,383,342	39,663,390	75,194,138

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	3,042	$1,233,965	255	$87,556	728	$210,175
Man. of Cotton	1,801	403,673	176	40,185	266	54,015
Man. of Silk	1,724	1,622,619	41	21,996	65	41,492
Mar. of Flax	385	135,195	1,525	39,303	154	27,677
Miscellaneous	497	245,217	24	10,719	55	12,318
Total	7,129	$3,640,669	2021	$199,759	1268	$345,677
		199,759				3,640,669
Total Entered		$3,840,428	Total Marketed			$3,986,346

Real Estate.... FRIDAY, Aug. 5.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—House and lot south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 142 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 18 feet 4 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. $5,100. A. GREEN.

One lot south side of Twenty-ninth-street, 25 by 98 feet 9 inches; no other location given. $4,000. L. GOSLING.

One lot south side of Thirtieth-street, 259 feet west of Seventh avenue, 23 feet 5 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. $2,210. R. ROSS, Jr.

Mr. LUDLOW has sold the four-story brown-stone front house No. 59 West Thirty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $11,000. The house, 18 by about 57 feet; lot, 18 by about 98 feet 9 inches. Seller, DEGRASSE B. FOWLER; purchaser, LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold two lots north side of Thirty-ninth-street, 400 feet west of Seventh-avenue, for $6,100.

We report the sale of four lots, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 423 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $12,000—$3,000 each.

Mr. A. C. LOOMIS has sold one lot on the west side of Broadway, commencing 77 feet 10½ inches north of Fifty-third-street, being 25 feet 9½ inches on Broadway, by 25 feet on the rear, 90 feet 4½ inches on the south side, and 84 feet on the north side, for $3,800. This lot is free from rock, and about three feet below the grade.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 5.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Sales 200 bbls. Flour at $5 25@$5 50. Wheat advanced 4c., and active; white $1 35; red $1 28@$1 30. Corn dull; yellow 78c.@80c. More inquiry for Oats, with sales at 31½c. @36½c. COFFEE firm, at 10½c.@11¼c. for Rio. LARD 11c.@12c. WHISKY 27½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR steady at previous quotations. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm, at 78c.@80c. for both white and yellow. PROVISIONS dull. Mess Pork $15 50. Bacon 9⅝c. WHISKY quiet at 27c.@27½c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR—stock light; demand confined to the retail trade; market steady; sales, 400 bbls. WHEAT scarce; no sales. CORN dull and lower; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 69c.: the market closing heavy. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS, 8c. on Corn; 9c. on Wheat; 35c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports*, to-day: 4,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bush. Wheat; 20,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bush. Wheat; 18,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, with a steady demand for the interior and Canadian trade; sales 500 bbls. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,200 bushels choice White Canadian at $1 25. CORN inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS dull: 23c.@24c. on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn to New-York. No receipts of Flour or Grain by lake to-day. *Canal Exports*—1,800 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR depressed, though not lower; sales at $5 for superfine. WHISKY dull at 23½c. PROVISIONS neglected.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 4.

COTTON easier, but not quotably lower. Sales to-day 1,400 bales. SUGAR firm at 7c. for Fair. FLOUR dull, at $4 25 for Superfine. CORN firm at $1 25. COFFEE steady.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

COTTON irregular; prices nominal. Sales of the week 1,200 bales. Extreme prices, 8½c.@12½c.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and declining. WHEAT quiet; sales in small lots only; new Mediterranean at $1 20. CORN; sales 6,000 bushels, at 75c. for round white; 77c. for yellow, afloat; the latter not strictly prime. OATS dull, with small sales at 39c. for Canada East. WHISKY—sales 150 bbls. at 25½c.@25½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday*—$1,000 City Gas 6s, 100; $3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 87; $2,000 Lehigh Valley 6s, 87; $2,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '70, 84; $1,000 Catawissa Chattel 10s, 43; $500 Reading Railroad 6s, '43, 90; 20 Harrisburgh Railroad, 56½; 2 Norristown Railroad, 49; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½; 63 do., 38; 1 Morris Canal, 52¼; 5 Morris Canal Preferred, 104½; 50 Long Island Railroad, 10½; 20 Man. & Mechanics' Bank, 25½.

Closing Prices—U. S. 5s, '74, —; Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 99¼@100; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, int. off, 100@—; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, new, in. off, 102½@103; Pennsylvania 5s, 90@90½; Reading Railroad, 21½@21⅝; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, —@69½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½@—; Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mortgage 6s, —@87; Morris Canal Consolidated, —@52½; Morris Canal Pref., —@105; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, —@69; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 75@75½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, —@8½; Schuylkill Navigat'n Pref., —@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 3½@4; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage, 57½@—; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, Second Mortgage, 25@30; Long Island R., 10@10½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48@48½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8½@8½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63½@64; North Pennsylvania 10s, 87½; Catawissa Railroad, 2¾@4; Catawissa 1st Mortgage Bonds, 34½@36; Frankfort and Southwark Railroad, 60@63; Second and Third streets Railroad, 43; Race and Vine street Railroad, 44.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
New-York	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'n
North Briton	Aug. 6	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 10	Boston	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Aug. 13	Quebec	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southa'n
Hammonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Southa'n
John Bell	Aug. 16	Quebec	Glasgow
Persia	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	July 27	Glasgow	New-York
Nova Scotian	July 27	Liverpool	Quebec
Arabia	July 30	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	Aug. 3	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Quebec
Saxonia	Aug. 4	Southamp'n	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
Cahawba	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana
Quaker City	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Mrs. C. Gravely, 2 children and servant, C. Gravely, E. Cunant, Mrs. Holman and 2 children, D. Lewis and lady, Mrs. LaBorde, Miss McCarty, Rev. W. D. Haly, S. Hawley, Nr. Neumsee and lady and 2 children, P. P. Bounean, lady and servant, Miss L. Bliss, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. T. W. Bliss, 2 children and servant, W. H. Boning, R. Werner, T. H. Shields, T. Shields, W. S. Adams, S. P. Lawrence, Mrs. Baton, Mrs. W. S. Adams, Mr Dooly and lady, Martin Dooly, Miss C. Dooly, Geo. Benson, J. G. Benson, S. B. Roberts, S. Sampson, Miss Buckley, Miss White, P. Malon and lady, J. Kelly, J. Shiny, J. R. Garcia and lady, E. Crowder, Miss. M. E. McDonald, Miss J. S. McDonald, Mr. Wright, J. W. Carmalt, the Hon. H. D. Luserne, J. P. Lusrne, Miss J. W. Carmalt, Miss Carmalt, H. G. Stetson, J. G. Boag, D. Lewis and lady, P. Bernard, J. Grossy, H. Rose, L. Farmis, J. W. Davidson, H. W. Caldwell, A. B. Brunby, P. Otis, M. Lyons, G. Myers, C. E. Tuttle, W. H. Leeson, J. S. Babcock, J. San Miguel, G. Gardner, J. A. Wilson, W. R. McDonald, P. Coburn, J. P. Laborde, W. T. J. O. Woodware, W. Southworth, and 23 steerage.

In bark Chanticleer, from New-Orleans—Capt. Fields, wife and daughter, Miss Fields, Wm. Baker, Abraham Steers, Anna Fisk.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—J. Lough, Geo. Hill, J. Rogan, Wm. Rogan, A. Kriester, B. White, Mrs. White, J. Reese, M. W. Waricka, S. Bean.

In bark Arcadia, from Bahia—Wm. Steward, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Master Rogers.

In brig Katahdin, from Montevideo—Thos. Bixby, of Cambridge, Mass.; Juan Vergez and lady, of Montevideo.

In bark Mountain Eagle, from Matanzas—A. Frank.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 01 | Sun sets.... 7 11 | Moon sets.... 11 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 05 | Gov. Island. 1 54 | Hell Gate.... 3 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... FRIDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; New York, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Kelvin, (Br.,) Belyea, Quebec, R. Irvin & Co.

Barks Antelope, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; George & Ludwig, Hoeslop, Richibucto, C. Luling; Texas, Ayres, Melbourne, W. J. Forbes; Bristol Belle, (Br.,) Spanagle, Liverpool, N. S., Thos. James.

Brigs Mary, Moorehouse, Digby, N. S., Thos. James; B. Ames, Bartlett, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Mechanic, Fredericks, Fernandina, ——; Bloomer, (Br.,) Bulmer, St. John, N. B., E. Beck.

Schooners Volta, Case, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Mason, Corson, Wilmington, master; Emily Smith, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Lilly, Terry, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co; Ida Mailler, Wicks, Jacmel, E. Beck; Yorktown, Perkins, Cuidad Bolivar, Gomez, Wallace & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer George's Creek, Hager, Baltimore, with mdse., to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Sea Nymph, Whiting, San Francisco 104 ds., in ballast to master. Sailed from San Francisco April [illegible], crossed the line in the Pacific in lon. 117 W., May 11. For the last 5,000 miles of the passage had one continued succession of fine breezes with very smooth sea. Sailed from San Francisco over 7,000 miles without seeing a vessel of any description. July 2, lat. 22 17 S., lon. 22 [illegible], passed an English ship showing Nos. 7 6 3 5, 1st distg. pendant, Marryatt's signals, stg. S. July 5, lat. 16 [illegible], lon. 30 30, passed ship Annie Armstrong, of Liverpool, stg. S.; 7th, lat. 13 S., lon. 38 26, passed an Am. bark stg. S., showing Nos. 3 7 2 7, 2d distg. pendant, Marryatt's signals. July 8, lat. 9 31, lon. 33, passed an English ship showing Nos. 5 9 0 1, 3d distg. pendant, stg. W. 9th, lat. 6 46 S., lon. 33 15, spoke bark Kate, from Baltimore for Buenos Ayres.

Ship Caroline Tucker, Congdon, Callao, April 20, with guano, to Jno. A. McGaw, sld. in co. with ship Gleaner, for Boston. June 17, lat. 27 S., lon 29 W., signalized Br. clipper ship Reynard, bound to S. E. June 30, lat. 1 17 S. lon. 36 30, spoke whaling bark Peru, Easton, from Pacific, for Nantucket. Aug. 1, John George Simson, of Denmark, a seaman, died of consumption. Aug. 3, was off Barnegat in 17 fathoms water; and on the P. M. of the 4th was off the Highlands, and could not get a pilot. Aug. 5, was taken in tow by the steam tug steamer, 20 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook.

Ship Atlantic, Weddock, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost. Sld. in co. with bark Chanticleer, for New-York.

Bark Panama, Graves, Rio Janeiro June 20, with coffee to C. R. Green. Sld. in co. with barks Lamplighter from New-York, and Brazileiro for Charleston, the bark Creole for Baltimore, brig Mary McRae for Wilmington, N. C., and schr. Mahlon Betts for Philadelphia. Sld. the day previous; had very light wind the entire passage. July 2, lat. 20 04 S., lat. 31 13 W., spoke bark John Tiltors, of Aberdeen, from Glasgow for Singapore; 4th, lat. 18 51, lon. 31 43, spoke Spanish brig Mary Elizabeth from Buenos Ayres for Havana; 9th, lat. 8 44 S., lon. 33 43, saw an American ship standing south, showing a private signal with blue and white squares and red square in the centre, and letter "B" in it; 36 h, lat. 21 20, lon. 62 52, passed the French bark Aimee Arville, Santes, steering west. Aug 1, lat. 32 20, lon. 72 08; saw a Danish brig-of-war standing east.

Bark Z D, (of Boston,) Fairfield, Montevideo June 14, with hides and wool to Bassett, Bacon & Co. June 7, lat. 13 57 S., lon. 30 30, saw a large clipper ship, with gilt stern and white quarter-boards, stg. S. S. W. Aug. 2, lat. 34 30, lon. 72 30, spoke bark Eagle, of Bridgewater, stg. N. E.

Bark Mountain Eagle, Yates, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark N. Curwin, Chase, Sagua July 28, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with Fisk for New-York.

Bark Arcadia, (of Boston,) Kelloch, Bahia July 1, with hides, &c., to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Chanticleer, Murray, New-Orleans 18 ds., with oil cake, &c., to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Bark Jane M. Thurston, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Havana July 22, with sugar, bound to Falmouth, Eng. Put into this port in distress, having lost two men on the passage, and has two men sick on board. George Pillsbury, of Bucksport, Me., a seaman, died July 30; J. Clark, of Brewer, Me., died July 20. The bark is anchored in the lower Quarantine.

Bark Traveller, (Br.,) Randall, Rio Janeiro June 30, with coffee to J. L. Phipps. Sld. in co. with ship Gray Eagle, for Philadelphia, and bark Mondemon, for Boston.

Bark D. Jex, Guide, Balize, Hond., July 15, with mdse. to Josiah Jex. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig Leonard Berry, Frith, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to Thos. Owen & Son.

Brig Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Hachtman, Porto Plata July 27, with tobacco, hides, &c., to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt.

Brig Isabella Beurmann, Tamss, Port-au-Prince 11 ds., with coffee and logwood to Delafield & Wilson. Has anchored in the lower Quarantine; all well.

Brig Katahdin, Amsbury, Montevideo June 18, with hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Calmuck, (of Machias,) Johnson, Cienfuegos July 15, with sugar to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Masonic, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood to master.

Schr. Lady Scott, (Br.,) Johnson, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to J. R. Bacon. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Maria Myers, Para July 15, with rubber, &c., to E. L. Corning. Saw brig H. Hallock, hence, going in the river.

Schr. Lotus, (of Trenton,) Joy, Humacoa, P. R., July 18, with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. E. Cowley, (of Elizabeth City, N. C.,) Briggs, East Harbor, T. I., July 20, with salt to C. E. Knox. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Brontes, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Powers, Sierra Leone, Africa, June 27, with palm-oil, &c., to I. B. Gager. June 28, Peter Holden, seaman, died of African fever. June 30, Wm. McDonald, July 20, Lewis Miller, and 2d inst., Thos. Rutledge—all died of same disease.

Schr. Crinoline, Craddock, Edenton, N. C., 4 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Francis, Connell, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Fisher, Hall, New-Brunswick, N. J., with coal, for Norwich.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Gillents, New Brunswick, N. J., with coal, for Middleton.

Schr. Pasqualina, (Sic.,) Olina, Bermuda 92 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Arcade, Silliman, Wellington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Zenith, Havens, Little River 4 ds., with wheat to Williams Bros.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, (of Pembroke,) Lincoln, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Ben, Lynch, Wilmington, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Messenger, Doane, Lynn, Mass., 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Bolivar, Potter, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Sea Bird, Kruse, Cape Hatteras, with wheat to Williams & Bros.

Schr. R. Bennett, (3 masts,) Waring, Georgetown, D. C., 2 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Caroline, Craddock, Edenton, N. C., 4 ds., with wheat to J. S. Williams.

Schr. Magellan, Turner, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Lucknow, Snow, Cape Hatteras, with wheat.

Schr. Cornelius, Brindley, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Pierson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. A. T. Clark, Lord, Virginia 3 ds., with melons.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia 3 ds., with melons.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Hickey, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Lucy White, Glover, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Justice, Small, Newport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. F. French, Loveland, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. M. P. Leonard, Swift, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. H. Yeoman, Lynch, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—Barks Mary Hamilton.

SAILED—Steamship Moses Taylor, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day, very light, with rain.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 5, sunset—A bark showing Hargous & Bros.' signal is at anchor outside.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 5, sunset—Two barks and one brig are outside the bar, all bound in. Wind light, and blowing from the N. W.; weather cloudy.

BOSTON, Aug. 5—Arr. brig Princess, (Br.,) White, Inagua. Also, ship Zephyr, Ferrill, from the Pacific Ocean, with 900 bbls. sperm oil.

Off Highland Light, Cape Cod—Ships George Lee, fm. Algoa Bay; R. B. Forbes, from Penang; Alfred Hill, Foo-chow-foo—for Boston.

HAMPTON ROADS, Aug. 5—Arr. bark Annie and Lizzie, from Rio de Janeiro, for orders.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5—Arr. brig Lutine, from Mayaguez, P. R.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4—Arr. ships Moses Taylor, Bordeaux; Wm. Jarvis, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF A BRITISH SHIP.—Capt. Amsbury, of brig Katahdin, arrived to-day from Montevideo, reports: July 2, lat. 22 57 S., lon. 39 21, spoke the officers and crew, 19 in all, of English ship Wm. Gibson, from Glasgow for Valparaiso, their ship having sunk under them at 8 A. M. of same day. Offered them assistance, but they, hoping to be able to reach Rio Janeiro in their boats, did not accept it. July 3, had heavy ales from N. N. W. to S. W., and have reason to fear for their safety. Got no farther particulars respecting the loss of the Wm. Gibson.

The steamship Jamestown, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship's Company line, this afternoon steamed round to Mr. Westervelt's ship-yard, foot of Houston st., for the purpose of being thoroughly overhauled.

The schr. James H. Smith, Hix, hence for Plymouth, N. C., returned to this City, having, on the 5th inst., in a gale from N. W., lost her sails. She will replace them and proceed on her voyage.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, June 14, Bark Lucy Elizabeth, Hapner, Rio Janeiro, to sail in a week; Heroine, Nicholson, discharging; Prescott, Wright, had cut away her masts in the late gale to prevent going ashore, she having lost one anchor and dragging; Sarah Ann, Hill, discharging. Arrived 8th, brig Tempest, Wood, for Rio Janeiro, soon. Schr. Langdon Gillmore, Chase, from Savannah, discharging to load for New-York. U. S. Brigs-of-war Bainbridge, Capt. Woodhull, for Buenos Ayres, soon, and Perry, Capt. R. R. L. Tilgham, arrived 11th from Buenos Ayres.

At Bahia, July 1, brigs Mazatlan, McCarthy, from Jacksonville, just arr.; Grace Worthington, from New-York, do. The Br. bark Kincard, Stevens, from Wellington, N. Z., for London, went ashore on Albrohas Reef, June 22, and started leaking; put into Bahia to repair.

At Porto Plata, July 27, schr. Bowditch, for New-York about 30th July.

At Rio Janeiro, June 30, barks Rebecca, for New-York; J. H. Noon, for Baltimore.

At Humacoa, P. R., July 18, brigs Kaloolah, for New-York in 12 ds.; Helen Francis, do. 5 ds.

At Sierra Leone, Africa, June 27, schr. Susan Canon, Ryder, for New-York.

At Para, July 15, brig Emma, Hanfield, for New-York